密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

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MORE SIGNIFICANT THAN ALL written declarations of an intention to disarm, more far reaching than all oratorical outbursts on the future peace of the world is the news of an actual contemplatd reduction in the land forces of the United States and a cut down of £31,000,000 in the army estimates for the coming year of Great Britain. The information with regard to these, contained in *China Press* Service dispatches, is worth quoting in its entirety:

Washington, March 13.—The appropriations bill was passed with provisions necessitating the reduction of the regular army to 115,000 enlisted men and 11,000 officers.

The bill carries $270,353,030 which is $116,000,000 less than the expenses of the current year and $87,996,086 less than the budget estimates.

This would require the return to the United States by July first of all troops in China, 6 600 from Hawaii, 2,000 from Panama and all but 500 officers and men from Germany.

No limitations were placed in the Philippine garrison but the report says that Secretary Weeks believed that a reduction would be possible even there.

The contemplated withdrawal of troops in order to cut expenses would leave 5,000 troops in Hawaii and Panama. The report says:

"It seems to be the fixed policy of the general staff to station full divisions at Hawaii and Panama. It is not believed except in times of emergency that such a policy is justified as it will cost as much to maintain these two divisions as our entire regular army cost us in the years following the Spanish-American War."

London, March 13.—It was announced today that the British Army estimates for the coming year are £62,000,000 pounds as compared with £93,000.000 last year.

THE deliberations and conclusions of the Washington Conference did not affect in the slightest the land armaments of the nations participating yet both Great Britain and the United States are indicating by their actions that world peace is not a mere shibboleth. They are indicating to those Powers who view the world's two greatest nations with suspicion that, to use a colloquialism, their hearts are in the right place. How different is this straight-from-the-shoulder action in comparison with these remarks from Lieutenant General Yamanashi, Japanese Minister of War: "Though a reduction of the term of military service is also desired by the authorities concerned, it must be understood that during only one year's service sufficient military education and training cannot be given to soldiers. The authorities, therefore, are now endeavoring to reduce military expenses as much as possible within such limits that the foundations of national defense may not be weakened." A comparison of the un-

merical strength of the various armies of the world with their actual territorial mileage of defense will be enlightening in regard to the students of world accord. Japan has in the country of Siberia almost two-thirds of the contemplated total strength of the standing army of the United States.

OF immediate interest in China is the confidence displayed by the American plan in the ability of this country to take care of its own affairs to such an extent that foreign troops are no longer needed in accordance with the terms of the Boxer Settlement. It may be a debatable question as to whether or not such action as is contemplated by the United States is justified, but it is apparent that the American government believes that it is. The presence of foreign troops on Chinese soil has been declared by the representatives of this nation to be irksome and to constitute a blot on China's national escutcheon. The United States is ready to erase her portion of this blot but in the erasure the Chinese government is incurring an added responsibility that must be discharged faithfully. Whether the other nations now having troops at Tientsin will order their evacuation is questionable but by living up to the confidence thus established by the American administration China will do much to make this inevitable. A false step, however, will bring greater suspicion and distrust and will forfeit that good will now extended by the American people

CHINA can take a much needed lesson from the actions of the United States and Great Britain in the reduction of land forces and army expenditures. China; having the largest standing army in the world, needs the immediate use of the paring knife more than any other nation. The troops are ineffective both in national defense and in domestic troubles. They are a menace to the peaceful population and, constituting as they do the backbone of the Tuchunate, to the governmental welfare of the nation. There are few troops in China that can be designated soldiers and the great majority of them are legalized and licensed bandits. They are ignorant of military tactics, and capable only of a medieval insolence and cruelty that overshadows any of the atrocities of the Belgian campaign of the war just past. They are lawless and use their power to prey upon the people they are nominally constituted to defend. At present, of course, any attempt to reduce the army of China is useless since no Central authority exists which could effect such a movement. However, the longer this condition continues the harder will be the lot of China domestically and internationally. The recent death of the Reverend Sheldon in Yunnan, and the kidnappings of two other foreign missionaries have received widespread publicity and any arguments that China may advance for the abolition of extraterritoriality, for instance, in the face of these occurrences are dwarfed. The eyes of the world are now on the Chinese and the cables are busy with news wires outlining the condition of the government, the unsavory mess of the country's finances, the actions of the soldiers, and the attitudes of the various military governors. Slowly but surely these bits of information—true as they are—are sapping the confidence of the peoples of the Western nation in China's ability to recover and are paving the way for those obstructionists who desire to see China mandated, or governed by international control.

THE APPOINTMENT OF DR. C. T. Wang as director-general of Shantung affairs to take over from Japan the Chinese interests which have been in the former's keeping since the expulsion of Germany from Tsingtao was gazetted in a Presidential Mandate issued on March 2. Dr. Wang has recently returned to Shanghai after having consulted the authorities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Communications, and has expressed his intention to go to Kiaochow and make a personal investigation of the problems involved and then make a recommendation to the government prior to his acceptance of the appointment. The selection of Dr. Wang for the post is well made. His attendance at the Paris Peace Conference as one of the Chinese delegates has given him detailed information regarding the nature of and delicate points in the Shantung question, which became an international issue of considerable importance at the conference. Dr. Wang was one of the delegates who opposed the signing of the Peace Treaty with Germany by China on account of the unsatisfactory Shantung settlement, although some of his colleagues were favorably disposed towards the acceptance of the treaty as binding upon China. He was offered the position of delegate to the Washington Conference this time, but he declined the offer and preferred to devote his attention and energy to industrial development. Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Acting Prime Minister, could not have found a better man than Dr. Wang to be director-general of Shantung Affairs to carry out the Shantung settlement made at Washington D. C. a few months ago. Although the press has not made much comment upon the appointment, its silence is taken as tacit approval of it. The hope is expressed in some quarters that Dr. Wang will not delay assuming office on account of the importance of the affairs concerned. While the Shantung settlement made at the American capital is still fresh, China should carry it out as speedily as possible so that Japan may not be given an excuse to introduce new issues disadvantageous to the Chinese people.

IN an interview with a press representative, Dr. Wang, declared that before he could take up the new office he had to ascertain views of representatives of the poeple on the question, and discuss the methods of procedure. He said that first of all representatives of the people generally, and of the Shantung people particularly, together with some of the Chinese representatives at the Washington Conference should be given an opportunity to express their opinions, and that their opinions should be followed in dealing with the Japanese. Secondly, either the management of the railway or the management of mines or municipal affairs should take the public into confidence as much as possible, so that the confidence of various nations in China would increase should the result prove good and that a standard would then be set up for other provinces which could be entrusted with the task of recovering national rights in the future. Thirdly, the finances of the whole nation should be concentrated upon the undertaking of Shantung affair. It is wrong, Dr. Wang explained, to treat the Shantung affair as the affairs of one province. In other words, a company should be formed by the people to undertake the management of the Shantung Railway after it was taken over by the government representatives. The people should be invited to manage municipal affairs of Tsingtao, out of which a model municipal government may by created for the rest of China; arrangements for through traffic should be made for the Shantung Railway and new roads should be constructed to develop the locality and as feeders to the line the mines and the salt fields should be managed in a similar way after they have been taken over from

the Japanese. The foregoing views of Dr. Wang would form the basis of his policy, and if they are accepted by the government after consultation with General Tien Chung-yu, Military Governor of Shantung, and other high officials, he will accept the office. The office is a difficult one. Although the main points in the Shantung controversy have been disposed of in America, details are as complicated as ever, and it requires the combination of tact and firmness on the part of the director general to receive back from the Japanese the various interests in Shantung, without a hitch. Dr. Wang, in the opinion of his friends, both foreign and Chinese, will be able to perform the duties successfully and satisfactorily, possessing the requisite qualifications, and his choice is therefore well made.

How Quickly We Forget!

UPON several occasions during the progress of the Washington Conference, when Japan, and certain other powers as well, could think of no other reason for refusing to give up some special right or interest in China, they always fell back upon the "weakness" of China. Briefly, Japan couldn't remove her troops from Manchuria because China was unable to preserve order and so on, the argument being a sort of a perpetual motion affair. The weakness and inefficiency and internal discord in China was always a convenient peg to hang things on when other arguments failed.

During one of the final meetings of the general committee on Far Eastern affairs, Senator Underwood, one of the American delegates, apparently "fed up" on the oft advanced excuse of China's weakness as a reason for not giving up something, got up in the meeting and in polite language served notice that he would not be a party to any single act of aggression upon the territorial or administrative integrity of China—regardless of arguments to the effect that China was not strong enough to look after her own affairs. He also said that the internal condition of China today was not peculiar—that every nation at some time in its past or recent history had gone through similar experiences, and so on to this general effect. Senator Underwood probably had in mind the fact that the United States of America did not in reality become "united" with a strong central government until at the close of the Civil War in 1865, or about eighty years after the Revolutionary War, when independence from Great Britain was achieved. The condition of disunion which existed among the American colonies immediately following the Revolutionary War was serious to use a mild term and conditions in China today probably are, *mild* indeed compared to the situation that existed among the early American colonies.

Now that the Conference is over, and there is no danger of China digging into our own ancient American history and flaunting it to our embarassment, we will quote a few paragraphs from a new book entitled, *"Maritime History of Massachusetts,"* by Samuel Eliot Morison, which has just been issued by the Houghton, Mifflin Company of Boston:

"——Berkshire County refused obedience to the Boston Government until 1780; and few debts or taxes were paid in western Massachusetts for seven years.

"By 1783 the farmers had acquired a higher standard of living, and a heavy burden of debts. European creditors began to press Boston merchants; who turned to their country storekeeper debtors, who began to distrain on the farmers, who then called upon government to establish a moratorium for debts, and to issue cheap money.——

"In the summer of 1786 the storm broke. The up-country yeomanry, under the leadership of Revolutionary officers like Daniel Shays, began breaking up sessions of the courts, in the hope of a respite from confiscations until the next state election. Government ordered them to disperse, and preached 'frugality, industry and self-denial,' The yeomanry persisted, and the time of lawlessness rolled nearer Boston. Governor Bowdoin proclaimed the rebel leaders outlaws. They then resolved to be outlaws indeed, and attacked the Springfield arsenal in search of better weapons than pitchforks and Queen's arms. One 'whiff of grapeshot' dispersed the ragged battalions to the bleak hills of western Massachusetts. Loyal militia and gentlemen volunteers from the seaboard, advancing through the deep snow of a hard winter, broke up the remaining bands, early in 1787.——"

We have no special malice in mind in quoting this page from the early history of our beloved and eminently respectable modern State of Massachusetts, but we hope that its reprinting here may serve to give China hope that the future may have something in store for her in spite of the present embarassment of internal disorder, which often proved so convenient to the other highly orderly and efficient governments that participated in the Washington Conference. How quickly we forget—and often how convenient it is to forget!

J. B. P.

America's Position in the Pacific

BY WARREN G. HARDING

President of the United States of America.

The following extract is from President Harding's address before the Union States Senate on February 10 when he submitted the report and the various treaties growing out of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament and Pacific Far Eastern Problems, to the Senate for consideration and approval:

WE have seen the eyes of the world turned to the Pacific. With Europe prostrate and penitent, none feared the likelihood of early conflict there. But the Pacific had its menaces, and they deeply concerned us. Our territorial interests are larger there. Its waters are not strange seas to us, its farther shores not unknown to our citizens. Our earlier triumphs of commerce were there. We began treaty relationships with China full eighty years ago, in the youthful vigor of our Republic, and the sailings of our clipper ships were the romance of our merchant marine, when it successfully challenged the competition of the world.

Seventy years ago Commodore Perry revealed Japan to commerce, and there followed that surpassing development of the Island Empire, with whom our unbroken peace found a most gratifying reflex in the conference just closed.

A century ago we began planting the seeds of American friendship in Hawaii, and seventy years ago Webster told the Senate that the United States

could "never consent to see these islands taken possession of by either of the great commercial powers of Europe." Whether it was destiny, or the development of propinquity, or the influence of our colonists, or faith in our institutions, Hawaii came under the flag in 1898, and rejoices today as a part of our Republic.

The lure of the waters, or the march of empire, or the call of commerce or inscrutable destiny led us on, and we went to the South Seas and planted the flag in Samoa. Out of the war with Spain came our sponsorship in the Philippines, and the possession of Guam; and so we are deeply concerned in the mid-Pacific, the South Seas, and the very center of the Far East.

We crave peace there as we do on the continent, and we should be remiss in performing a national duty if we did not covenant the relations which tend to guarantee it. For more than half a century we have had a part in influencing the affairs of the Pacific, and our present proposed commitments are not materially different in character, nor materially greater in extent, though fraught with vastly less danger, than our undertakings in the past.

We have convinced the onlooking and interested Powers that we covet the possessions of no other Power in the Far East, and we know for ourselves that we crave no further or greater governmental or territorial responsibilities there. Contemplating what is admittedly ours, and mindful of a long-time and reciprocal friendship with China, we do wish the opportunity to continue the development of our trade peacefully and on equality with other nations, to strengthen our ties of friendship, and to make sure the righteous and just relationships of peace.

Holding the possessions we do, entertaining these views and confessing these ambitions, why should we not make reciprocal engagements to respect the territory of others and contract their respect of ours, and thus quiet apprehension and put an end to suspicion?

The Golden Age of America's Pacific Trade

BY J. B. POWELL

WHEN President Harding transmitted to the United States Senate, for the consideration of that body, the various treaties which were agreed upon by the various nations at the Washington Conference, he referred to the "Golden Age," of American commercial development on the Pacific Ocean and referred especially to the era of clipper ships and the trade with China that existed up to the close of the American civil war period in 1865.

The extract from President Harding's address in which he referred in eloquent words to the glorious age when America was a maritime power on the Pacific Ocean and second to none in the trade of China, appears elsewhere in this issue of the *Review*. No American can read this without having a feeling of pride at the daring accomplishments of these early seafaring American colonists. Furthermore no American can help but feel that the recent Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament and Pacific-Far Eastern Problems, is certain to arouse a renewed interest on the part of the American people in a new period of development that may equal the one that extended from 1783 to 1860

In view of the renewed interest in the commerce of the Pacific Ocean that has developed from the Washington Conference, it is fortunate indeed that there has just been published* a book which gives in attractive and authoritative form a complete account of the early American trade with China which had such a profound effect upon the later history of the United States and especially the settlement and development of the western coast of the North American continent, not to mention the important detail of bringing the Islands of Hawaii into the American Union. In view of the importance of the new era in American diplomacy as well as commerce that begins with the close of the Washington Conference, it is peculiarly timely that we review now the old period of American commercial grandeur on the Pacific Ocean—if for no other reason, than that we may gain knowledge and inspiration from past successes and failures.

Probably the most interesting element in the early American-Chinese trade is that it was not a direct trade, but a three phase trade. British merchants, who were the chief competitors, had an advantage, for they could take to China the products of India such as opium, mummie, sharks fins and edible birds' nests. The early American merchants hailing chiefly from Boston, had no such medium of exchange for the teas and silks of Canton so they had to search for a new article which would tickle the fancy of the Chinese mandarins. Britain also paid for much of her Chinese produce in silver, but early Massachusetts had little of this metal. The solution of this problem was found in 1784 in a published report of the Russian fur trade in Bering Sea, which reached Boston. The fur of the sea-otter was the answer and provided the medium of exchange which it was so necessary to find. This is news to most of us who have made a study of this trade, for it generally has been believed that the root of the ginseng weed, which was highly prized in China as a medicine, was the chief American cargo transported to China. Ginseng was an important element, but its importance to the trade was small in comparison to the Northwest Coast fur products. The first ship out of Boston to venture the voyage toward China was the 55-ton sloop *Harriet* with Captain Hallet in command in 1783 and it was loaded with ginseng. But the *Harriet* never reached Canton. It put in at the Cape of Good Hope for provisions and there Captain Hallet met some British East-Indiamen who were alarmed at this first attempt of Yankee competition and bought the entire cargo of ginseng for double its weight in Hyson tea.

The first Yankee ship to hoist the American ensign in Canton was the *Empress of China*, which arrived at Macao on August 23, 1784 with Major Samuel Shaw of Boston, in charge as supercargo. Major Shaw carried an honorary commission from President Washington as honorary consul at Canton, and his report to the government together with the cargo that he brought back proved that young America need pay no further tribute for teas or silks to the Dutch or British. He returned to China on the ship *Hope of New York* in 1786 and upon his arrival established the first American commercial house in China. The accounts of some of these early voyages read like romances, which they were, for in many cases it required three years to make the complete trip from Boston, down around South America and then up the west coast to Vancouver Island where the furs were collected. The practice usually consisted tieing up the ship, establishing a

**The Maritime History of Massachusetts*, 1783-1860. illustrated, 400 pages, by Samuel Eliot Morison; Houghton Mifflin Company, 4 Park St., Boston.

camp and then conducting trading negotiations with the American Indians for a cargo of furs for the Canton market. After a cargo had been collected then the trip to Canton would be made with the return voyage on around the world and back to Boston.

The ship *Columbia* out of Boston on September 30, 1787 logged 41,899 miles on her entire trip from Boston and return. She was 83 feet long and of 212 tons burden. The return of the *Columbia* to Boston was a sensation for Captain Robert Gray brought back with him a native of "Owyhee," a Sandwich-Islander, and all Boston turned out to see this curious child of the Pacific who, "clad in a feather cloak of 'golden suns set in flaming scarlet, that came halfway down his brown legs; crested with a gorgeous feather helmet shaped like a Greek warrior's, this young Hawaiian moved up State street like a living flame to call on Governor Hancock."

Mr. Morison, the author of the *Maritime History of Massachusetts*, from which work the information in this discussion is obtained gives an excellent idea of the spirit that inspired these early merchants and shippers. In reference to the voyage of the *Columbia* he says, "Although privately financed, with fourteen shares of $3,500 each, the voyage was conceived in the public spirit of the old merchant adventurers. A medal was struck to distribute among the natives." That failure at the initial venture did not deter these pioneers is shown in the following paragraph:

"The *Columbia's* first voyage, like most pioneering enterprises, was not a financial success. Fourteen American vessels preceded her to Canton, and most of them reached home before her. Four of them belonging to Elias Hasket Derby of Salem, had approached the China market from a different angle and with greater success. The ship *Astrea*, Captain James Magee carried a miscellaneous cargo, which had taken almost a year to assemble. The barques *Light Horse* and *Atlantic* exchanged provisions at Mauritious for bills which at Bombay, Calcutta, and Surat bought a good assortment for Canton; the brig *Three Sisters*, Captain Benjamin Webb, disposed of a mixed cargo at Batavia, where she was chartered by a Dutch merchant to carry Java products to Canton. She and the *Atlantic* were there sold, and the entire proceeds invested in silks, chinaware and three-quarters of a million pounds of tea, which were loaded on the two larger vessels."

The present day milk-fed American lad who thinks he is an adventurer when he drives his father's motor car at fifty miles an hour over a paved street or who seeks his excitement in a bottle of illicit "hooch" should read of some of the experience of these early youths of Boston.

"The *Boston Herald of Freedom* for January 6, 1789 announced that all persons 'wishing to adventure,' aboard the *Astrea* 'may be assured of Mr. Perkins' assertions for their interest.' Those who accepted were not disappointed; and the pedigrees of many Boston fortunes can be traced to that China voyage and its consequences. Young Perkins inherited an attitude for the fur trade from his grandfather, Thomas Handasyd Peck, the leading fur exporter of the province; and he had learned the mercantile business at his mother's knee. The widow Perkins, one of those remarkable New England women of the Revolutionary period, carried on her husband's business with such success that letters used to be received from abroad addressed to 'Elizabeth Perkins. Esq.'" There is still another story of a Boston woman that Mr. Morison recounts, "In the midst of a Cape Horn gale Capt. Patten of the *Neptune's Car* came down with brain fever. The first mate was in irons for insubordination; the second mate was ignorant of navigation. But Mrs. Patten had made herself mistress of the art during a previous voyage. Without question, she took command. For fifty-two days this frail little Boston woman of nineteen years navigated a great clipper of 1,800 tons, tending her husband the while; and took both safely into San Francisco."

The effect of this early Boston-Northwest-Canton trade upon the history of the United States is one of the significant elements in Mr. Morison's unusual book. There is an account of the putting in at the Sandwich Island of the *Lady Washington* Captain Kendrick in command in 1794 and through accident the discovery of sandalwood, an article much in demand in Canton, which was growing wild on the Island of Kauai. "A vigorous trade with the native chiefs in this fragrant commodity was started by the Boston fur-traders leading to more Hawaiian visits to New England, to the missionary effort of 1820 and eventually to annexation." We also learn that the first American vessel to anchor in California waters was the ship *Otter* of Boston, 168 tons, Ebenezer Dorr, Jr, master, which put in at Monterey for provisions in 1796. This trade between Boston and Spanish California was contraband, but a small thing like smuggling didn't bother early Massachusetts enterprise. In 1803 the *Lelia Byrd* put in at San Quentin and "the *Lelia Byrd's* people got on beautifully with a group of mission fathers who came down to trade and gossip. They spent two merry weeks together on this lonely shore, dining alternately in tent and cabin, inaugurating a half-century of close and friendly relations between Puritan and Padra on the California coast. Nothing like a common interest in smuggling to smooth religious differences!", the author tells us.

An entire chapter is devoted to a fascinating description of the Canton market from 1784 to 1812. One of the opening paragraphs gives some idea:

"To Yankee seamen, fresh from the savage wilderness of the Northwest, how marvelous, bewildering was old Canton! Against a background of terraced hongs with their great go-downs or warehouses, which screened the forbidden City of Rams from foreign devil's gaze, flowed the river, bearing a city of boats the like of which he had never dreamed ——Mandarin boats decorated with gay silk pennants, and propelled by double banks of oars, moved up and down in stately cadence. Great tea-deckers, with brightly lacquered topsides and square sail of brown matting, brought the Souchong, Young Hyson and Bohea from up river.——Provision dealers cried their wares from boats heaped high with colorful and deadly produce. Barbers skiff announced their coming by the twanging of tweezers, emblem of their skippers' painful profession.——"

The pleasant relationship of the American and Chinese merchants which existed at this early period is well portrayed by the author:

"Boston traders, in contrast to the arrogant officials of Honorable John, were welcomed by the Chinese; and on their part acquired an esteem for the Chinese character that has endured to this day. Russell Sturgis, who traveled and resided in many lands, said that he never knew better gentlemen than the Hong merchants. Houqua's name was a household word in Boston merchants' families. They never tired of describing old Houqua tearing up the $72,000 promissory note of a homesick Bostonian, with the remark, 'You and I olo flen; you belong honest man only no got chance——Just

now have settled counter, allee finishee; you go, you please.' But trade did not always go on in this princely manner. The Chinese were able to instruct even Bostonians in the pleasant art of smuggling. There was much clandestine trade in otter-skins from Yankee ships in Macao Roads, or the near-by Dirty Butter Bay; good training for opium-running at a later period."

It is here that we find the names of some of the old American hongs at Canton. The first was established by Major Shaw and was known as Shaw and Randall. We learn that the most famous house of the period was Perkins and Company, a branch of J. and T. H. Perkins of Boston. And how is this for youthful enterprise, "Established in 1803, the illness of the chief put this concern under the charge of his sixteen-year-old clerk, John Perkins Cushing. This young man's letters were so precocious that his uncles made him permanent head man, and took him into partnership. Except for two visits home, Cushing remained at Canton thirty years, and became the most wealthy and highly respected foreign merchant in China." The same chapter also gives a slight indication of the value of this old trade. We learn for instance that in the year 1806-07 that Canton imported more than five million dollars worth of American goods consisting largely of 17,445 sea-otter, 140,297 seal, and 34,460 beaver-skins, and 1,600 piculs of sandalwood. Most of the remainder was specie brought direct from Boston, New York and Philadelphia. The same year American vessels exported almost ten million pounds of tea from Canton, and we read that, "It was a constant marvel to Europeans, who conducted the China trade in great ships owned by chartered monopolies, how the Americans managed to survive these heavy charges with their small individually owned vessels. Free competition, and elimination of pomp and circumstance, more than made up for the small craft's disadvantage in 'overhead.'"

In the period from 1820 to 1850 we hear more of the early American companies or Hongs at Canton Rev. Peter Parker, M. D, of Framingham, Mass., the first missionary at Canton, gets a half paragraph, but we learn more about the great hongs.

"Among the 'flowery-flag devils' as the Chinese called our compatriots, the Perkins-Sturgis Forbes connection remained all powerful; for China trading required great experience in details, and sound financial backing. 'Ku shing,' (John P. Cushing), their Canton agent, with only two clerks to his establishment, did a business of millions a year, and returned a wealthy man in 1830 to his Summer Street mansion and his Belmont estate, attended by a retinue of Chinese servants. Perkins and Company, James P. Sturgis and Co., Russell, Sturgis and Co, Russell and Sturgis of Manila were finally consolidated into the firm of Russell and Company of Canton, which had been founded by Samuel Russell of Middletown, Conn., about 1818. Joseph Peabody of Salem, as we have seen, maintained a foothold at Canton until 1840. Augustine Heard at one time a partner of Russell and Co,, established a separate house which remained in the hands of his nephews until well after the Civil War. Small firms were founded from time to time; but these 'needy adventurers and desperadoes,' as Captain Bill Sturgis called them, did not last long.

"Russell and Co., did more business at Canton than any other American house, 'we are told,' and no small measure of this success was due to the friendship of Houqua, the Chinese hong merchant; a legacy of John P. Cushing. Honqua, as generous as he was wealthy. extended unlimited credit facilities to his Boston friends during the worst financial panics. He shipped his own teas to Europe and America on the Russell ships, and on one occasion sent J. Murray Forbes half a million dollars to invest in New England factory stock. In England the relations of the Boston China merchants with Bearing Brothers. who had financed their early ventures to the Northwest Coast, became so intimate that Joshua Bates (who married a Sturgis) and Russell Sturgis (a great nephew of T. H. Perkins) were successively admitted partners in that great merchant-banking house."

Along about 1817 a change was noticeable in the Boston-Canton trade when Boston merchants began to ship English merchandise to Canton in competition with the British East India Monopoly Company. The success of this trade so irritated the British that it was largely responsible in 1834 for the British Parliament abolishing Honorable John's monopoly and throwing the trade open to all British subjects. It was also at this time that the products of the looms of Lowell began to gain a foothold in Canton and we learn that these products of piece goods amounted to the annual total of a million and a half dollars and replaced the "lustrous and fragrant products of Coast and Islands."

And then there was the opium business. Of course, we have always heard a plenty about the development of the British Indian opium business at Canton that brought about the Opium War and the cession of Hongkong, and, of course, our Puritan ancestors of Boston, who introduced the first missionary at Canton, had nothing to do with the opium trade—oh no! We read, that "To a certain extent they (the Boston merchants) supplied the forbidden drug itself, and made no secret of it. Since the opening years of the century, Perkins and Co., had made a specialty of carrying Smyrna opium to Canton; so did Joseph Peabody and every Boston and Salem merchant who could get it. But we learn (doubtless with gratification) that the total import of this inferior variety was inconsiderable, in comparison with the immense consignments of opium from British India—five hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars worth in the season of 1833-34, as compared with fourteen million dollars worth of seductive Malwa and fragrant Patna, smuggled in by British ships." We hear of these fleet Boston clippers, schooners and brigs which smuggled opium all along the China coast and we read of one small house at Canton "founded by a Salem mate and ship's carpenter who, taking advantage of Chinese respect for the dead, landed a large consignment of the forbidden drug in coffins supposed to contain departed shipmates. Oliphant and Company of New York (derisively called 'Zion's Corner' by their rivals) was the only Canton house that refused to participate in the opium trade; and their motive was not so much moral as practical. They feared that a traffic forbidden by the Chinese government, however countenanced by the Chinese officials, would breed trouble. They were right."

We learn, however, with much gratification, that in "England's opium war of 1840, Americans had no share: and few justified it save John Quincy Adams. On July 3, 1844 Caleb Cushing, sent out by the United States Government as envoy extraordinary negotiated a treaty in which the United States disavowed all protection of opium smugglers,"

There is much more about the time when American ships lead in the trade of the Yangtsze, of the removal of Russell and Company to Shanghai and the bankruptcy of the company in the nineties, "by which time the Germans had crowded out the smaller

Boston firms," and we also read that, "Today no trace remains in Boston of the old China trade, the foundation of her commercial renaissance, save a taste for li-chi nuts, Malacca joints and smoky Souchong." Evidently Mr. Morison hasn't heard of the revived trade of Massachusetts in the China trade in modern machinery, but that will belong to the new era. The writer didn't start out to write so lengthily as this has developed, but it is a fascinating subject and I have not touched the story of the fast sailing clipper ships and the races from Bostan that made records by sail that would amaze a modern steel steamer captain, Every American in China should read the *Maritime History of Massachusetts*, and by all means there should be a copy in the library of the Shanghai American School.

Washington, D. C. February 12, 1922,

The Spread of the Strike Evil in China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THERE were fifty-two labor strikes in two cities of Kwangtung, namely, Canton and Chaochow, in a period of nine months. They affected over eighty different lines of trades and resulted in an increase of wages by an average of 25 percent. South China is leading in the strike movement. Laborers, skilled as well as unskilled, in that section of the country are more advanced in thought, are imbued with the spirit of the unionist, and are more ready to cooperate with each other in a public issue.

The recent settlement of the labor trouble in Hongkong in favor of strikers is interpreted as a triumph for them. It will have a certain effect upon the laboring class in other parts of Asia, confirming the popular belief that where there is a will there is a way. The strike evil is being spread over all China slowly but steadily. A few years ago the Chinese read with amusement the news from the West about the closing down of huge mills and factories in America and Europe in consequence of the walk-out of laborers and did not imagine that such a thing were possible in this country where the supply of labor exceeded the demand. They are now realizing that their view is erroneous. As floods and pestilence cannot be avoided in China, neither can strikes.

Far-sighted employers are endeavoring to prevent strikes by anticipating the wishes of their employes. They are considerably successful. Chinese workmen, as a whole, are more subservient to the interest of those who pay them than Western laborers. They can be easily satisfied, and are less harsh with their terms when they consider that they have not received proper and fair treatment. China is as yet free from the strike of a national scope, which will come when the importance of the labor movement is better known among the masses. During the next few years it can be predicted with certainty that only petty strikes will take place within the country. The Hongkong strike is an exception.

C. C. Nieh, and H. Y. Moh, cotton magnates of Shanghai, are among a few of the Chinese leaders who have been attempting to prevent labor troubles by taking measures long before their employes demand that they be adopted. They have built schools for the education of laborers, and their children, arranged their mills in such a way as to be well ventilated, have introduced all forms of sanitary appliances, and provided places of amusement. They are treating those who are working for them on a profit-sharing basis, the up-to-date method of combating the strike in the West, and are not regarding them as inferiors. They have experienced no trouble, and their freedom from it should teach harsh task-masters a lesson to be more lenient with their employes.

Respect for the elders and officers of the chambers of commerce is mitigating against the strike evil in China. Practically none of the fifty-two strikes in Canton and Chaochow could have been settled without the mediation services of leading citizens of the Republic, and there was not a single instance where government interference was necessary. The Chinese in the low social strata have great respect for the opinions of those who are better educated and more experienced in ordinary affairs. Usually they accept fair and impartial decisions proposed by mediators without question, and in so doing, are merely following a tradition that has been handed down from generation to generation.

The government never concerns itself in the settlement of any labor trouble, and, in fact, has little or no interest in it. It has yet to be approached by either the strikers or their employers to be a mediator. As a rule they are shunning it, knowing its inability to solve any labor question and its impotency to enforce its decisions. On the other hand, some officials in Peking, who are making a careful study of the labor problem confronting the West, have been agitating for the promulgation of a revised set of regulation governing the living conditions in factories and the creation of an organ for arbitration in the event of labor disputes arising. Owing to the confusion existing in the political arena, the government will leave their suggestions in abeyance and take no action in the matter, until perhaps it will be too late.

The rising of the cost of living is one of the justifications of the demand for higher pay. During the last five or six years, the cost of living in China has increased at least 200 percent, while the scale of wages for labor has not been revised upward in proportion. The realization of the importance of giving their children a sound high school or college education has made Chinese workmen more eager to get higher pay in order to have some margin left for educational purposes. Under existing conditions some of them have found it even impossible to make the two ends meet.

Simultaneous with the birth of a desire on the part of laborers to have their wages increased to cope with the new condition of living and to give a sound education to their children at the same time there has been a realization of their own potentiality and importance as a social factor. Here is what Kirk J. Corkery, an American engineer, who has had wide experience with Chinese operatives, had to say in an address delivered before the Rotary Club of Shanghai two years ago:

"Even in the last three years there is a change in the attitude of Chinese labor due to the influence of Japanese, American and European labor troubles. Although there are labor guilds in China I believe Chinese labor to be no farther advanced than American labor fifty years ago, but within the next ten years labor in the port districts will assume the same attitude toward capital as in foreign countries unless the employer acts wisely. Of course, the difference in living standards will somewhat ease the situation.

The Chinese labor at present knows nothing of the strength of his brother in a foreign country, but the employer knows from experience and observation just what conditions may arise, if they are allowed to arise, it will be absolutely the fault of the employer. It is his privilege and duty to avert these crises and he can do so by studying and keeping ahead of living costs by furnishing opportunities for education and recreation, in short, by voluntarily promoting the general welfare of his employes in China as he has been obliged to do in America."

Labor unions are gradually replacing the labor guilds of old, and Kwangtung is also leading in the movement to organize such workmen's institutions. The first labor union in the modern sense of the word was started in Canton and its detailed regulations, which were as elaborate as they could be, were printed in most of the progressive magazines in the country. Following this, several small labor unions were organized in Shanghai and elsewhere. Together with the organization of labor unions comes the popularity of strikes. In thefuture, the labor union movement will become nation-wide, and constitute a force of no small importance.

The fifty-two strikes which took place in two cities of Kwangtung in a period of nine months, as is mentioned elsewhere, affected practically every form of labor which had anything to do with human necessities. Below is a list tabulating the various forms of labor which went on strike, the durations of strikes, the number of strikers and the increase of wages in Canton, which should prove of much interest to sociologists.

Forms of labor	Dates when strike began	Dates when strike ended	Increases	No of Strikers
Mat-shed builders	May 22, 1921	June 13, 1921	20%	2,500
Fire-cracker makers	May 24, „	Feb. 10, 1922	15%	850
Painters and sign-board painters	May 22, „	Sept. 6, 1921	25%	520
Mechanics	May 26, „	June 8, „	30%	3,400
China-root pickers	June 29, „	Oct. 10, „	Failure	350
Tea pickers	June 12, „	Dec. 17, „	25%	2,500
Oil pressers	Aug. 7, „	Nov. 28. „	35%	3,450
Loom weavers	Aug. 10, „	undecisive		340
Waiters	Aug. 12, „	Aug. 25 „	50%	8,640
Builders	Aug. 16, „	Aug. 25 „	40%	9,400
Beef sellers	Aug. 19 „	Sept. 5 „	35%	720
Potters	Oct. 1 „	Dec. 8 „	Failure	340
Tailors	Oct. 6 „	Oct. 8 „	40%	2,300
Chinese shoe-makers	Sept. 20 „	undecided		3,400
Leather „ „	Oct. 28 „	Nov. 8 „	40%	3,200
Foreign tailors	Nov. 11 „	Nov. 11 „	30%	620
Military „	Nov. 24 „	Nov. 24 „	50%	1,638
Paper dealers	Dec. 14 „	undecided		1,400
Packers	Dec. 12 „	undecided		150
Sawyers	Dec. 9 „	Dec. 18 „	50%	1,420
Hair dressers	Dec. 16 „	Dec. 16	60%&40%	2,430
Painters	Dec. 23 „	Dec. 25 „	40%	3,400
Laundrymen	Jan. 3 1922	Jan. 3 1922	30%	
		Division of earnings		
Wine dealers	Jan. 7 „	Feb. 11 „	25%	1,200
Butchers	Jan. 12 „	Jan. 12 „	20%	210
Galvanized iron workers	Jan. 13 „	Jan. 18 „	30%	1,520
Box makers	Jan. 29 „	Jan. 29 „	40%	1,320

Following is the table of the labor striks in Chaochow:—

Masons	May 9 1921	May 17, 1921	50%	350
Painters	July 17 „	July 17, „	25%	842
Dyers	July 20 „	July 25, „	25%	842
Shoe dealers	Aug. 28 „	Sept. 18, „	11%	1300
China ware makers	Sept. 6 „	Sept. 12, „	25%	240
Colored China Ware makers	Sept. 18 „	Oct. 13, „	10%	150
Tailors	Sept. 11 „	Sept 25, „	27%	200
Carpenters	Aug. 5 „	Aug. 11, „	21%	240
Wood carvers	Aug. 13 „	Sept. 9, „	20%	20
Jewellers	Sept. 18 „	Oct. 12, „	12%	540
Umbrella makers	Sept. 30 „	Oct. 12, „	12%	95
Pillow box makers.	Oct. 30 „	Nov. 1, „	17%	101
Brazier & tinkers.	Oct. 30 „	Nov. 1, „	20%	140
Bricklayers	Oct. 30 „	Nov. 1, „	10%	360
Fire cracker makers	Oct. 3 „	Oct. 10, „	40%	45
Tinsel makers	Sept. 10 „	Sept. 10, „	40%	220
Joss paper makers..	Sept. 19	Sept. 19,	50%	240
Clay makers	June 6	June 15,	10%	120
Paper dyers	Oct. 19	?	15%	115
Iron mongers	Oct. 30		15%	95
Bamboo craftsmen..	Oct. 30	?	20%	145
Lathe wood cutters.	Oct. 30		20%	55
Cake makers	July 1	July 15,	10%	175

An indication of the extent to which laborers are organizing in China may be taken from the list give below, recently published by the Republic of China, Government Bureau of Economic Information, showing the unions now in existence in Shanghai:

Shanghai Laborers' & Merchants Club, Mei Lan Lee, King Lung Street, organized by company employes and laborers.

Shanghai Cooks' Club, Yung Ping Lee, Amoy Road.

Shanghai Land Products Club, Woosung, organized by employes of vegetable shops.

Shanghai Engravers' Club, City God Temple, City.

Shanghai Furniture Laborers' Association, Newchwang & Kweichow Roads.

Shanghai Wood Polishing Laborers' Association, Newchwang & Kweichow Roads.

Chung Hua Laborers' Union, North Szechuen Road.

Shanghai Printers' Association, Chekiang Road, organized by the printers.

Shanghai Hua Yang Steamship Laborers' Association, French Settlement, organized by sailors and waiters of steamships.

Shanghai Chiun An Sailors' Union, Seward Road, organized by sailors and laborers.

Yuen Yin Association, Seward Road, organized by engine room laborers of steamships.

Shanghai Mechanics' Association, Seward Road, organized by mechanics of factories; has a free school.

Chung Hua Electric Mechanics' Association, Dong Ka Loong, organized by electric mechanics; has a free school.

Chung Hua Laborers' Union, Rue Amiral Bayle.

Warehouse Coolies' Association, North Honan Road, organized by warehouse and loading coolies; has a free school.

China National Labor Union, Range Road, organized by laborers; has free school, reading room, etc.

Shanghai Shipping Coolies Union

Shanghai Girls' Hosiery Makers' Union

Shanghai Silk and Crepe Dyeing Laborers' Association, Hua Shen Road, West Gate, promoted by laborers of dyeing works.

Shanghai Gunny Bag Makers' Association

Shanghai Ricsha Coolies Association, Burkill Road, organized by managers of ricsha companies; has no relation with ricsha coolies at all.

Shanghai Laborers' Association, Yangtzepoo.

Shanghai Gold and Silver Smiths' Association, Szechuen Road.

Shanghai Chinese Printers' Union, organized by printers of Chung Hua Book Co. when demanding an increase in rates.

West Shanghai Weavers' and Spinners' Association Chapei, promoted by laborers at Chapei.

Shanghai Sugar Association, Rue Chusan, promoted by employers and by employes of sugar commission agents.

Shanghai Blacksmiths' Club, North Soochow Road, organized by employers and by employes of iron shops.

Shanghai Industrial and Commercial Investigation Association

Shanghai Carpenters' and Masons' Guild, Heng Feng Road, Chapei, organized by building constructors and carpenter and mason foremen.

Shanghai Chinese Labor, Corps Rue Amiral Bayle, organized by Chinese laborers in France during the War.

Shanghai Electro-Plating Laborers' Association

Shanghai Association for Helping Hongkong Seamen

Shanghai Laborers' Federation

Shanghai Wharf Coolies Union

Shanghai Labor Union

Shanghai Laundrymen's Association

Shanghai Coppersmiths' Association

Shanghai Tailors' Association

Shanghai Barbers' Association

Shanghai Shoemakers' Association

Shanghai Labor Society, Hsien Kwa Chieh, Nantao

Shanghai Carpenters' and Masons' Association, 60 Pao Kang Lee, French concession

Shanghai-Pootung Spinners' and Weavers' Association

Shanghai Foreign Furniture Makers' Association

Shanghai Builders' Association

Shanghai Sino-Foreign Chin Yi Labor Union, Seward Road.

Hunan Laborers' Union of Shanghai.

In addition to the unions listed as organized in Shanghai, there are four daily newspapers in the city issued by various labor associations in the interest of their work and propaganda.

Economic and Financial Conditions During February 1922

COMPILED BY
THE CHINESE AMERICAN BANK OF COMMERCE
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Trade:

The uncertainty of the Chinese political situation was further accentuated during the month of February. People in North China believe in a conflict, at an early date, of rival Tuchuns. We do not share this view under present aspects, but ascribe the general feeling of nervousness to the impossibility of making the Peking government function. With the Prime Minister on extended leave of absence, the Minister of Communications by his side and the Minister of Finance following suit, there is really no government at Peking. It is beyond the purpose of this review to enumerate the causes of this deplorable state of affairs. All we are concerned in is the effects—and these are telling. Dealers in the interior are afraid to collect and invest in produce, fearing that it may become impossible to transport the goods to the ports. Importers at the treaty ports are buying only to cover immediate needs.

A notable rise of raw cotton at New York to 18.70 cents at the end of February, coupled with the rapid fall of silver during the month under review, was responsible for the marked inactivity of the Shanghai piece goods market.

Strange as it may sound, the sudden decline in the price of silver has its unfavorable effects on imports as well as exports. Some importers, who had been waiting for higher rates (and their number is by no means small), were caught with commitments still unsettled. Exporters, in many cases, have ceased activities in view of the rapid decline of the rate of exchange. Buyers on the other side, who had made considerable purchases in China during recent months, were disillusioned on seeing that they could have done considerably better by waiting some weeks, and they have now stopped placing further orders. As the export season is practically over, this attitude is not making much difference to our market.

In spite of the momentarily unfavorable conditions we believe that the present year will be good, or at least fair, for trade in China. We have not heard of important new orders placed during February. But we observe that fair quantities of goods are arriving at Shanghai and, what is of more importance, are taken promptly delivery of. Machinery of all sorts continues to arrive in China in ever increasing quantities.

Concerning exports, and especially China's most important line, silk, we find, after careful investigation, that towards the end of February, there were stocks of silk filatures at Shanghai aggregating 5,000 bales, which represents a value of over five millions of taels. This is not a large quantity, but probably more than current estimates of which we have heard. February was a very good month for the export of goat skins, the demand for which (especially from the United States) positively exceeded the available supply. Goat skins are not, or not yet, amongst the more important lines which China exports the approximate value per year averaging about 7,500,000 taels only.

During recent months there has been a severe crisis in the hairnets trade, which culminated in a decline of prices of roughly 25 percent. Towards the end of February we think that we can discern clear signs of recovery. Prices show only a slight tendency to advance, but we are inclined to believe that old stocks in America are gradually being consumed and that we may soon see a marked revival of trade.

The foreign trade of the United States was as follows:

	January 1922		*December 1921*
Imports:	$216,000,000.00	against	$236,800,000.00
Exports:	$279,000,000.00	"	$295,900.000.00

out of which with China:

	January 1922		*December 1921*
Imports:	$ 10,600,000.00	against	$ 7,400,000.00
Exports:	$ 7,600,000.00	"	$ 7,300,000.00

The foreign trade of Japan was as follows:

	February 1922		*January 1922*
Imports:	Yen196,094,000.00	against Yen	176,262,000.00
Exports:	" 101 073,000.00	" "	87,160,000.00

out of which with China:

	February 1922		*January 1922*
Imports:	Yen 9,686,000.00	Against Yen	11,293,000.00
Exports:	" 22,245,000.00	" "	17,273,000.00

Silver And Exchange:

The drop in the price of the white metal expected by many, has come in February. Towards the end of the month the decline became so pronounced that a reaction was bound to set in. Prices in London showed a net decline for the month of 2⅝ pence, namely from 35⅛ pence (highest) to 32½ pence (lowest). This reduction was less pronounced as regards American quotation (from 66⅝ cts. highest to 63½ cts. lowest), owing to the continual advance of the New York—London cross rate. Stocks of silver at Shanghai are sufficient for local requirements and amount to about Taels 36 millions and Dollars 28 millions. As the volume of export at this time of the year. is necessarily restricted, the amount of cash available here is sufficient for local needs.

In our report for the month of January we have pointed to the fact that India was a heavy buyer of silver for ready shipment, in anticipation of the imposition of an import duty on the white metal. This entailed in the majority of cases, simultaneous sales for forward delivery, in order to obtain cover until a sufficiently low level of prices had been reached. During the month of March Indian buyers have to deliver their previous sales (unless they decide to carry forward), which means that they are likely to buy silver in London. This probability is sufficient to give the market some strength,—at least temporarily. It appears that the Bazaars will continue to buy for the monthly settlement, but this support alone is probably insufficient to absorb the available supplies.

Herewith some statistical figures regarding silver prices in London during the past six years:

	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916
Highest quotation:	43⅜	89½	79⅛	49½	55	37⅛
Lowest ,,	30⅝	38⅞	47¾	42½	35-11/16	26-11/16
Average price:	36⅞	61½	57-1/16	47-9/16	40⅞	31-5/16

It appears that the Canton Mint will continue to coin 20 cent pieces, which means that bar silver will be consumed there. Apart from the fact that the bussiness is very profitable, (the Canton Mint

having made a profit of 6 millions of dollars in 1921)—the transaction will be made easier by the high Hongkong-Shanghai cross rate, which has gone up to 75½ taels for 100 Hongkong dollars.

On the other hand we hear that the Mint at Hangchow has been prevailed upon not to start minting small silver coin and that the original plan is likely to be abandoned.

Silver Movements:

Bar silver shipments during February to Shanghai were as follows.

From London: £ 259,000:—
„ San Francisco; G$2,193.000.00
„ „ „ G$ 35,000.00 to Hongkong

It is interesting to note that in course of 1921 shipments of bar silver to China were:

From America: 38,000,000 ounces
„ England: 19,000,000 „

Bar Silver arrivals at Shanghai during February:

From London	1,025	bars
„ San Francisco	4,752	„
	5,777	bars

Bar Silver shipments from Shanghai during February:

To Canton	32	bars
„ Bombay	634	„
„ Japan	28	„
	694	bars

The following table gives particulars of bar silver shipped from London to China and India in course of the past three years:

	1921	1920	1919
To China:	£3,558,000	£4,928,000	£725,000
To India:	£6,368,000	£4,057,000	£———

The following table (compiled by Mocatta and Goldsmid) indicates to and exports of bar silver from England during 1921:

IMPORTS

		ounces
France	about	10,408,400
U. S. A.	„	18,808,100
Canada	„	5,216,200
West Africa	„	5,787,700
Netherlands	„	5,129,200
Other Countries	„	3,365,200
		51,714,800

EXPORTS

		ounces
China (including Hongkong)	about	18,926,500
India	„	37,719,900
Netherlands	„	2,577,800
Other Countries	„	1,591,300
		60,815,500

Rates of Exchange:

In view of the rapid fall during the month of the price of bar silver, rates of exchange endeavored to anticipate a new decline every day and kept mostly below parity. Chinese speculators, who were at one time overbought £1,500,000, managed to liquidate the bulk of their position without visibly disturbing the market. Speaking generally an appreciable profit was realized by them. Immediately speculators started afresh to buy and were overbought from £500,000 to £800,000 when the month closed.

Many a concern that had to carry over from last year purchases at low rates found an opportunity to square its position during February at or about contract rates. Undoubtedly there are still considerable amounts of "resales" waiting to be realized a fact which is bound to hamper the unchecked downward trend of exchange.

We record the following rates for February:

	Average for February	*Highest*	*Lowest*
Gold $	71⅞	74¼	70
£	3/3-9/16	3/5½	3/2
Frs.	8 26	8 90	7.55
Yen	66	64¼	68¾
Rps	253¾	264½	249
Marks	145	155	135

Cross Rates:

The London—New York cross rate showed a remarkable advance during the month, rising from 428 to 444. Some of the reasons given for the steady advance are firstly the results of the Washington Conference enabling England to economise very large sums in the way of armaments; further the final settlement of the Irish and Egyptian questions, considerably smaller exports from the States to England and finally the attempt of American capital to seek employment abroad.

These factors carry weight, but are not sufficiently powerful to safeguard rates from being subjected to a severe reaction.

The expected great improvement of the French cross rate has not materialized, probably because the Genoa Conference, which was supposed to be opened in the beginning of March, has been postponed. Similar causes are responsible for the sagging tendency of the Mark cross.

The following figures show high and low cross rates during February:

	Highest	*Lowest*
£—Gold $	443⅞	428¾
£—Frs.	51.52	47 85
£—Mks.	986	840
M $—Tls.	72.60	72.05

Financial:

Salt Gabelle: During the month the Salt Administration at Peking has published figures relating to the past year which make an excellent showing. The net revenue for 1921, after paying administrative expenses, amounts to

1921	1920	1919
$77,987,000	against $79,064,000	and $80,607,000

All obligations guaranteed by the salt revenue were fully met, and the sum of $70,474,000 was released to the Chinese government.

Stock Exchanges: The liquidation of a further number of Stock Exchanges is going on to the advantage of present shareholders in particular and to trade in general.

Towards the close of the month the oldest and largest Stock Exchange found itself in difficulties, caused by excessive speculations in its own shares. The amount involved is variously indicated as from 5 to 8 millions of dollars a sum sufficient to cause a serious financial crisis locally.

Chinese Government Loans:

The earnest endeavor on the part of the Peking authorities to consolidate the numerous short term loans into one big loan of $96,000,000 resulted in a definite decision as to the issue. By February 10 the approval of the Chinese bankers had been obtained and the Presidential Mandate was published. The scheme has thus become law, but is apparently

destined to remain a mere scheme, owing to the opposition on the part of some Military Governors and also some of the foreign representatives at the Northern capital.

For record's sake we quote here the rules and regulations of the $96 million loan, as approved by Mandate of the President of China:

1. With a view to repaying the foreign and domestic short term loans previously concluded the Government hereby authorises the issue of eight percent loan bonds to the amount of $96,000,000 to be known as the Foreign and Domestic Short Term Loans Readjustment Loan Bonds.
2. The interest due on the aforesaid loan at the rate of 8 percent per annum to be paid semi-annually on January 31 and July 31 respectively.
3. Within six months from date of issue, only the interest on the loan to be paid. Beginning from January 31, 1923, the aforesaid loan to be redeemed by semi-annual drawings within a period of six years and a half, in the following proportion:—

   1st drawing 4 percent of loan to be redeemed.
   2nd to 5th drawings 7 percent of loan to be redeemed.
   6th to 9th drawings 8 percent of loan to be redeemed.
   10th to 13th drawings 9 percent of loan to be redeemed.
   Up to January 31, 1929, the balance of the loan to be redeemed.

4. The aforesaid loan to be secured on the salt surplus. Commencing from March, 1921, the salt surplus, apart from that previously assigned for readjustment of national loans, Mint Loans and the Special Exchequer Loans, to be released for the formation of the sinking fund for the aforesaid loan as follows:—

   1st Year $12,000,000.
   2nd Year to 7th Year $20,000,000 per annum.

5. The loan bonds to be issued at 90.
6. The bonds to be bearer bonds.
7. The loan bonds to be issued in denomination of $10, $100 and $1,000.

Space does not permit us to give a list here of the short loans to be consolidated. Their number is so considerable, the currencies and terms so varied, that it would certainly be sound policy to make out of the conglomeration one uniform issue on uniform terms.

In round figures the loans in suspense, excluding interest, are as follows:

$	53,000,000,00
Taels	450,000.00
Francs	92,000,000.00
Yen	33,500,000.00
Lire	12,000,000 00
Gold $	450,000.00

The $6,000,000 Railway Car Loan of 1920.

It appears that the government has been unable to meet its obligations under the terms of this loan, which was granted by the Chinese Bankers. The cause of the temporary inability on the part of the Peking government to pay the second instalment due is entirely accountable by the fact that the security is in the hands of some Tuchuns. General Wu Pei Fu monopolises the income of the Hankow Railway and deprives the Central government of its revenue from this particular source.

The Chinese Government 5 Percent Reorganization Loan of 1913.

This loan is probably the most popular investment, as regards Chinese issues. It is well secured by the Customs surplus and, in case of need, by the Salt surplus. Issued in 1913 for a total amount of £25,000,000 in bonds calling for any one of five currencies (£, Frs. Mks, Yen and Rbls.), the interest—and later on the capital—is collectable in any of the five moneys at the option of the holder. Redemption is to begin in 1923 and to continue for thirty-five years.

The demand for these bonds in China during recent years was so great, that we do not believe to overstate the case by asserting that 40 to 50 percent of the entire issue is by now held in China. Particularly during February a great deal of activity was displayed in Europe as well as in China and prices advanced rather sharply, viz. 15 percent within 3 weeks. British issue rose from £67½ to £77:—, French issue from £63:- to £70:- and German issue from £56:- to £67:-. The latter had not been dealt in for a number of years, but is now again free from restrictions. The Russian issue has been neglected during recent years and the Japanese issue appears to be firmly held.

In view of the fact that redemption at par is to begin next year and in consideration of the undoubted security which is attached to these bonds, the demand is bound to last. At a purchase price of 70 percent the return is still over 7 percent per annum, apart from the possibility of an extra return of 30 percent, in case the bond is drawn for redemption.

The Wine and Tobacco Loans.

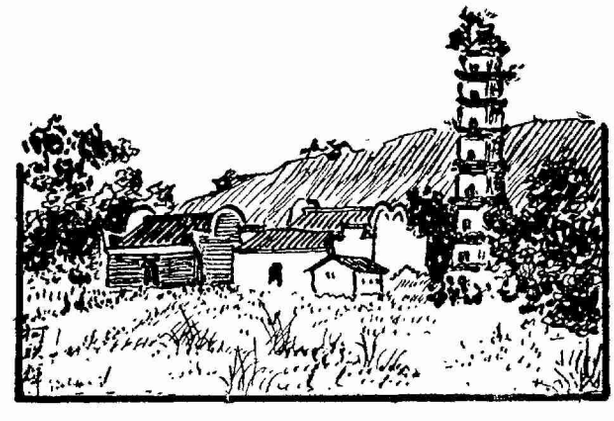
The head office at Peking of the Chinese American Bank of Commerce has recently published a booklet on the taxes securing the above loans.

From the detailed contents we learn that the wine and tobacco tax was more or less a local levy, collected at varying rates and in sundry currencies. In the years between 1913 and 1919 the annual income was estimated at about $10 millions but in 1919 the wine and tobacco tax was raised and budgeted with $16,500,000 as an income of the Central government, and no more as provincial receipts.

The following loans are secured on the wine and tobacco tax:

	French Industrial Loan of 1914	Ching Yu Railway Loan Advance	Continental & Commercial Bank Chicago	Pacific Development Corporation Loan
Amount of Loan	Frs. 150,000,000	Frs. 100,000,000	G$ 5,500,000	G$ 5,500,000
Actually Issued	100,000,000	32,115,500	5,500,000	5,500,000
Oustanding on Date	100,000,000	10,416,666	5,500,000	5,500,000
Repayable	In 1964	In 1921	In 1921	In 1921
Issued	,, 1914	,, 1914	,, 1916	,, 1919
Issue Price	81%	89¼	——	——
Rate of Interest	5%	7%	6%	6%
Redemption to Begin	1930	1916	1919	1921
Security	Receipts from industrial enterprises If insufficient the wine and tobacco tax	Treasury bills secured on the Wine and Tobacco tax	Wine and Tobacco tax	Wine and Tobacco tax

It was suggested by the American lenders, and accepted in principle by the borrowers that the collection of the wine and tobacco taxes should be organized similarly to the customs on salt inspectorates. Although the income to the government under an organized system would be considerable, the project has up to now not been carried into effect.



The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Thursday, March 9, to Wednesday, March 15.)

The gradual disintegration of the Peking government and administration and the prospects of a union or an alliance between the Canton government, as represented by Sun Yat-sen, the Anfu faction, as headed by Tuan Chi-jui and the warlord of Manchuria, Chang Tso-ling, are the most striking developments during the lapse of time herein covered. The Hongkong strike situation has been clearing up rapidly. There is a threatened Cabinet crisis in Japan. Events in the Philippines remain practically on the same level.

The falling apart of the Peking administration has come as a result of the first move to unseat Premier Liang Shih-yi. Liang accepted the President's offer of a leave of absence but refused to resign. Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications, followed Liang on a vacation and aided him in his stand. Now after a first attempt at resignation Minister of Finance Chang Hu has declared his final intention of leaving the administration and has gone to Tientsin, the resting place of Liang and Yeh. To add to the difficulties, Dr. W. W. Yen, acting Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs announced to the Cabinet on March 7, according to a *Reuter* report, his determination to cease carrying out the duties of the Premier on March 12, when Liang's leave of absence was to expire. He promulgated a Mandate and sent it to the President for signature, embodying his stand.

Chang Hu's resignation came after an accusation made by Tung Kung, acting Minister of Justice, to the effect that eight irregularities had occurred in the plans for the $96,000,000 consolidation loan. A *Reuter* report of March 7 has the following to say: "It appears that in a memorandum to the President, Mr. Tung cites eight irregularities in connection with the issue of the $96,000,000 bond issue. It is understood that Mr. Pan Fu was responsible for these but as Mr. Chang Hu had arranged to utilize a portion of this bond issue for his financial reorganization measures the drastic changes recommended by Mr. Tung placed the Minister of Finance in an awkward position and he determined to clear himself of the responsibility by resigning." Vice-Minister of Finance Lu also submitted his resignation the day following that of Minister Hu.

The resignations of Chang Hu and W. W. Yen have been rejected by the President, according to an *Asiatic* News Agency report, and this move accompanied by a request that they continue in their present capacities until a Cabinet reorganization is effected. The loan issue has been shelved by the President, this dispatch continues, and the Cabinet has been unable to act on Mr. Kung's accusations because it involves former Premier Chin Yung-pen, Pan Fu, and other important officials of the past and present government. As to the accusations the news agency continues: "The most serious charges made by Tung Kang against his Cabinet colleagues are: As both Chang Hu and Pan Fu are engaged in banking business themselves they utilized their official positions to enrich themselves by clever manipulations of immense sums of government funds and also that they used to lend money to the government at exorbitant interests." Tung Kang is said to have the support of Wu Pei-fu.

General Chang Tso-ling is said to be still strongly in favor of Liang as Premier and the Chihli faction is reported as being favorable to Premier candidacy General Pao Kwei-ching, the now Minister of War. Rumors continue to circulate to the effect that Chang will visit Peking soon in an effort to definitely settle matters. Chang's support of Liang has given rise to frequent reports that the latter is determined to resume his office.

The possibility of the Mukden-Canton-Anfu alliance is exciting considerable comment from the foreign and Chinese press. The first intimate report of the matter is contained in an interview given by Dr. C. C, Wu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Canton government after his return from Mukden to a representative of the *North China Daily News*, which reads:

> Interviewed by a representative of the "North-China Daily News," Dr. Wu stated—and he wished to make this quite clear—that his recent trip to Mukden was, in the first place, a return visit paid to General Chang Tso-ling, who had sent a delegate to President Sun Yat-sen last month.
>
> In view of the information hitherto coming to Canto, regarding General Chang Tso-ling vis-a-vis of the Japanese Dr. Wu said that he had been agreeably surprised to find while in Mukden, representative foreigners there expressing the opinion that the General had proved himself an excellet guardian of Chinese interests in Manchuria. Dr. Wu also said that there was absolutely no foundation for the rumour that he had accepted the position of a high adviser to General Chang Tso-ling nor for the suggestion that Canton had concluded an agreement with Mukden for a "division of the spoils." He was not sent to Mukden for loot.
>
> He explained, in answer to a further question, that the Mukden delegate had made a communication to the Canton government of far-reaching importance; and it was considered necessary to have the terms of this communication verified at a personal interview with General Chang Tso-ling. Dr. Wu, being a civilian, was selected to go to Mukden because it was desired to emphasize the fact that the object of his mission was not to arrange a mere military alliance, but to ascertain the possibility of an agreement that would be consistent with President Sun's policy of unifying China on the basis of the organic law of the land.
>
> In other words, President Sun had and has no intention of forming any military alliance directed solely against a particular individual or party as such. His aim and object is the unification of China on the basis of the law defined in the existing Chinese Constitution. President Sun has been ready and willing to welcome any individual or party who agrees to cooperate with his government in this sense. And if, Dr. Wu said, this policy appears to work against any individual Chinese militarist it is less the result of deliberate intention and purpose on the part of his government than of the insistent demand of the Chinese nation and, for that matter, of the world for the political re-unification of the country and the establishment of an effective national government in China.
>
> Dr. Wu naturally, did not feel himself at liberty to discuss the result of his mission to Mukden. But in reply to a question he said significantly that if General Wu Pei-fu genuinely desired the unification of China under a strong and enlightened central government, there was no one at present but himself who stood in the way of an immediate realization of this great purpose at once desired of the nation and exceedingly urgent in the vital interests of his country.
>
> Mr. Eugene Chen, in whose rooms at the Palace Hotel the interview took place, remarked in explanation that the forces which presently determined action in China might be classified as those of
>
> (a) the Canton government whose chief executive is President Sun Yat-sen, deriving power and authority from the Southwest bloc of provinces;
>
> (b) General Chang Tso-ling at Mukden;
>
> (c) General Tuan Chi-jui, whose men might be said to hold the mouths of the Yangtze; and
>
> (d) General Wu Pei-fu, who was now the effective and real leader of the Chihli party.
>
> Broadly speaking, Mr. Chen said, General Tuan Chi-jui and General Chang Tso-ling are not opposed—to put it negatively—to President Sun Yat-sen's policy of unification. And it is believed that they would not stand idle if General Wu Pei-fu should resist by force the transfer of President Sun Yat-sen's government to the Wu-Han. "Re-unification," Mr. Chen added, "cannot be effected at Canton. It must be recreated at the center where the Revolution gave birth and life to the Republic. That is the meaning of President Sun's advance to the historic line of the Yangtze."

An additional view of the Mukden negotiations is given by the Peking correspondent of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* as follows:

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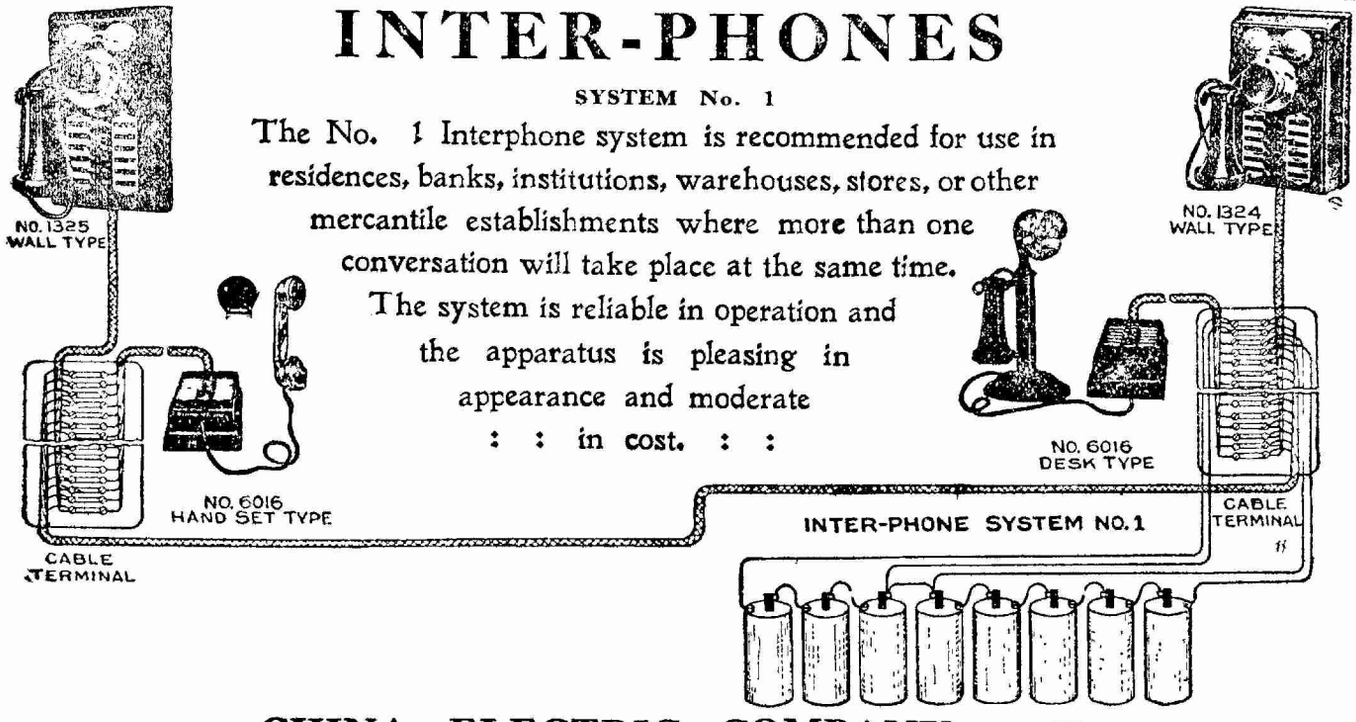

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A report from Mukden says that Dr. Sun's personal representative, Tsang Wen-han, has reached there and is in conference with Chang Tso-lin on reunification terms. Dr. Wu Chao-hsu, another Canton representative, only left there a day or so ago.

A report from Changsha says that Dr. Sun has accepted the move of the Chihli troops upon Changsha, Hunan, as the acceptance of an invitation to hostilities and that at a special military conference in his headquarters in the Yangsu district the following decisions were reached:

(1) That the Southern troops shall continue to press forward towards Changsha;

(2) That General Chao Heng-ti of Hunan be given three days to assert his attitude towards the South, publicly, and that if he sides with the North an immediate attack on Changsha will be offered, the Southern troops using Heng-chow and Hengshan as their first lines of defense;

(3) All forces in the Anti-North Expedition shall be concentrated at Hengchow by March 20th;

(4) General Hsu Chung-chih shall be directed to attack Kiangsi at once from the East;

(5) That the districts under control of the South shall be immediately placed under martial law.

The position of President Hsu is growing more delicate through all of these complications, the Peking correspondent of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* points out, and his efforts to extricate himself from their toils may bring about his resignation, a measure that has been predicted for some time.

The seizure of the salt revenues of the Yangtse region has engaged the attention of the Foreign Legations, according to the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, which quotes the Peking vernacular press:

"The Diplomatic Corps has repeatedly protested to the government against the violation of the treaty agreement regarding railways to be used for military transportation purposes, the reckless detention of the salt revenue by the provincial militarists, the non-payment of foreign loans and interest upon them and against any hostilities between North and South, as threatened at present. The British Minister had an interview with Dr. Yen last week protesting against the detention of salt revenue by Wu Pei-fu at Hankow and the Foreign Powers will shortly join in a note of warning to the government, entirely formal in tone."

The expedition of the South continues to grow in significance in Peking reports declare and the Peking correspondent of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* writes thus:

The government, hard pressed for money and with countless financial matters to worry about, nevertheless is growing more apprehensive of the Anti-North Expedition of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, for it appears that Dr. Sun is not bluffing, as many thought, and reports reaching Peking tell of 20,000 Cantonese troops already having invaded Hunan while the Hunanese and Szechuanese are displaying more symptoms of trouble-making. General Wu Pei-fu, who is entrusted with the work of defence against the expedition, has been trying for some time to effect an alliance of the eight Yangtze provinces—a defensive alliance—but reports to the capital indicate that but three of the provinces have consented to join such an alliance and that the other five provinces want, instead, to establish a neutral zone.

There is a certain amount of uncertainty as to the position of General Chen Chiung-min. One report says he accepted the post of chief commander of the right flank, in which he would look after protection of the rear of the expedition and an attack upon Kiangsi, while another insists that he has declined the post and has announced that all his attention will be required to look after the disturbed conditions in Kwangsi and to keep peace in Kwangtung. It does appear certain that he has advised Dr. Sun to be careful not to launch an attack on Hupeh or create trouble in Hunan unless his rear is fully protected or, he says, Dr. Sun's forces will be trapped. An effort is being made to reconcile General Tang Chi-yao and General Ku Pin-chen of Yunnan that they may throw the weight of their military strength to Dr. Sun.

As for the eight-Yangtze provinces there is still a likelihood that eventually they will join in a protective

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alliance, the purpose of which shall be to compromise differences between North and South and persuade both factions to mediate rather than engage in hostilities. Wu Pei-fu has induced the Ministry of War to send four airplanes and eight aviators from Nanyuan to Yochow and the arsenals at Hanyang, Techow and Kuhsien are pouring great quantities of munitions to Hankow, Ichang and Yochow for redistribution to the Northern troops.

The Hongkong strike situation is clearing up rapidly with the usual post-strike comments as to what happened and why being circulated. The general opinion is that the strikers came out of the movement extremely successful and greatly strengthened. Some publications predict that the strike spirit will spread to other treaty and port cities of China unless preventive measures are taken.

In Siberia the situation remains the same with news scarce as to the movements of both the Chita and the Merkulov troops. A Vladivostok *Kokusai-Reuter* dispatch of March 4, says that Merkulov has resigned as president of the government on account of ill-health and has been temporarily succeeded by M. Eremeiev, mayor of the city.

A recurrence of the school question which caused ed the Minister of Education of Japan to offer his resignation last year has again brought about a crisis in the Japanese Cabinet, according to the *Japan Advertiser*, and may result in a partial, at least, reorganization of the body as now constituted. Tokuguro Nakahashi, Minister of Education, taking offense at remarks made by Premier Takahashi offered his resignation which was accepted. The Minister of Education then left Tokio and has refused to return. The remarks of the Premier were to the effect that there was no reason why the Cabinet as a whole should assume the responsibility for mistakes made by the Minister of Education with regard to raising the status of certain schools.

The press in Japan is divided in its beliefs, the *Tokio Asahi* sponsoring the necessity of a reorganization and the *Nichi Nichi* going on the assumption that such a move is not necessary.

The Premier has requested that the House of Peers to speed up their consideration of the budget and divorce it from attacks on himself and the school question. It is understood, says the *Japan Advertiser*, that all of the oppositionists in the House of Representatives are uniting to attack the administration.

The Peace Exposition of Japan was opened in Tokio on March 10, with 12,000 notables in a tendance by invitation. The total cost of the exhibition is estimated at 7,000,000 yen and the exhibits at 20,000,000 yen. The fair will close on July 31.

Aguinnaldo, the former Insurectionist, has announced formally that he will head the second Filipino mission to the United States to ask for the independence of the Islands. As has been previously written, his principal supporters will be Manuel Quezon and Sergio Osmena, the leading political leaders of the Islands. Both of these men are now active in their campaign for supporters for their causes and parties.

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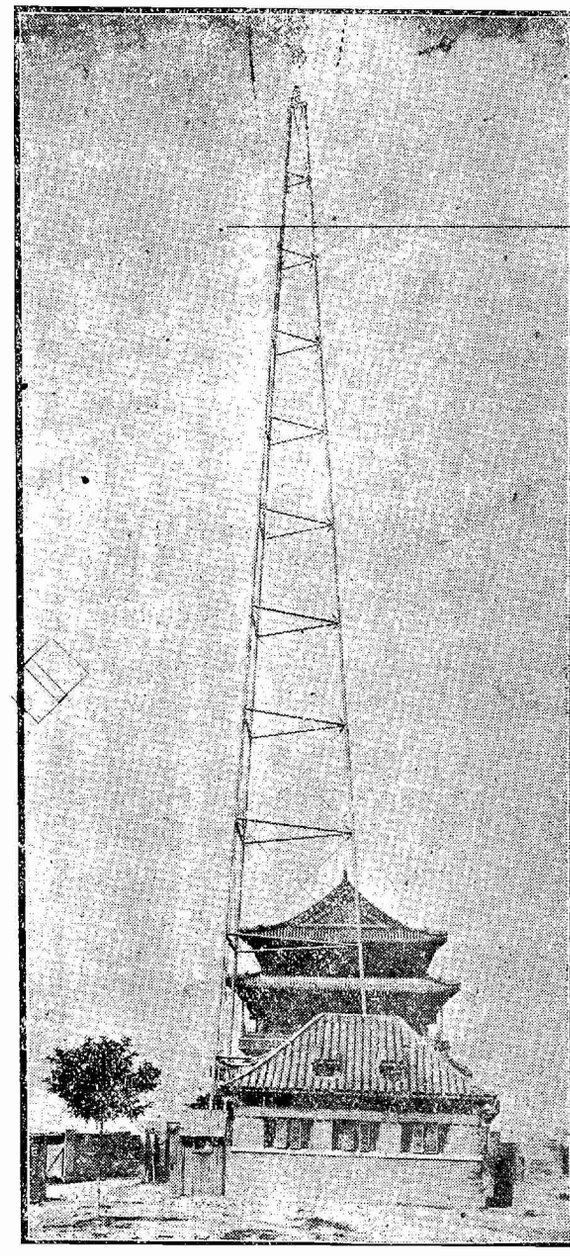

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Who's Who in China

Wang Han Chi, Publisher of the Sin Wen Pao of Shang

(汪龍標號漢溪)

One of the oldest Chinese journalists at Shanghai is Wang Han Chi, publisher and manager of the Sin Wen Pao, which was originally established by Dr. J. C. Ferguson.

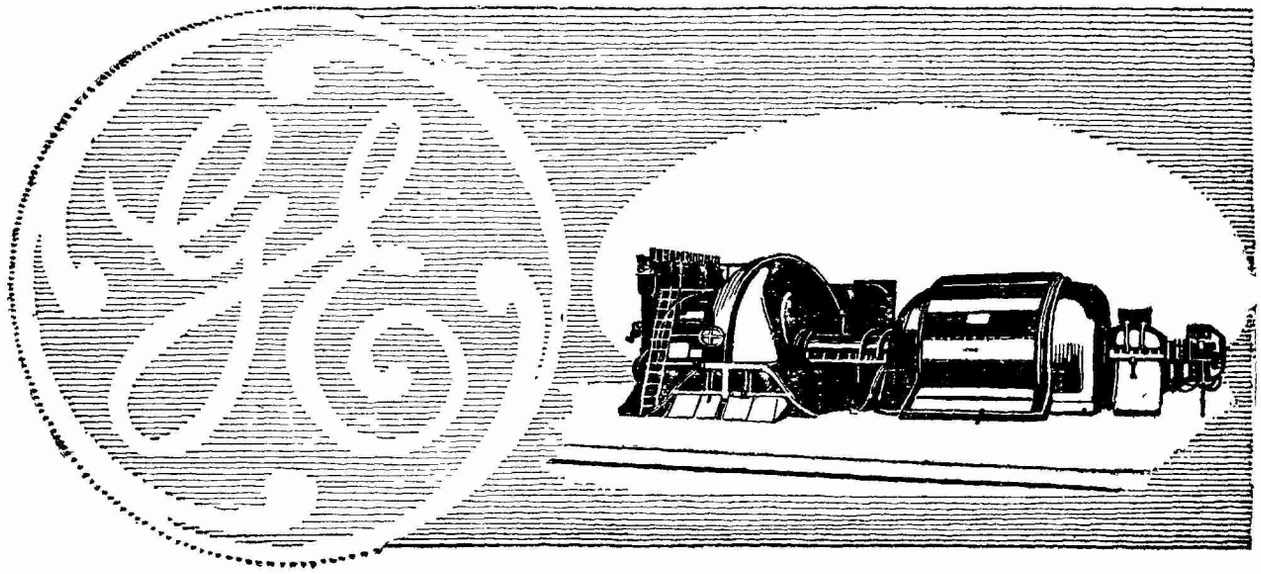
Born at Mu Yuan Hsien, Anhwei, in 1872, Mr. Wang was educated in a Chinese school of old type. After having successfully competed for degrees in the literary examinations, he interested himself in journalism as early as thirty years ago.

During the reign of Emperor Kwang Hsu, he was an official, with the management of newspapers as a side issue. At one time he was expectant magistrate in the Province of Kiangsu. Among the official positions he held were superintendent of the Sea Transportation Office, justice of the engineering section of the Police Bureau, and the chief of police at Pootung.

In 1910 Mr. Wang was appointed magistrate of I Hsin. Later he was transferred to Wusih in the same capacity. On account of the confusing political situation, he resigned. After the establishment of the Republic in 1912, he was asked to be magistrate without having to pass the magistrate examination. For a while he was concerned in salt and customs affairs.

Later he retired to Shanghai and devoted his whole attention to the newspaper work. He accordingly acquired the Sin Wen Pao of Shanghai. His policy for the paper has always been to enlighten the people, increase their knowledge of both domestic and international affairs, and inculcate right principals into their minds. He has been adhering to this policy.

His paper is claimed to be impartial, and is not interested in party politics. Mr. Wang has not allowed the policy of Sin Wen Pao to be influenced



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by money. During the European War, his paper, like other papers, was confronted with financial stringency, but he was able to keep it going. Since the conclusion of the War, Sin Wen Pao has become more prosperous.

Labor Problem Chief Interest of Chinese Woman

Labor problems, the world over are pretty much the same, but the conditions surrounding the working men and women are different, was the substance of a discussion by Miss W. T. Zung, who was the only representative of China at the International Congress of Working Women, held in Switzerland, last year, at the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of Christian Colleges, held last week at the Great Eastern Hotel, Shanghai.

When in England enroute to Switzerland Miss Zung took advantage of the opportunity to visit factories and study labor conditions in that country and while there visited more than twenty different factories, such as cotton-weaving and spinning, soap and candle, engineering, dye works, laundries, etc.

"The important thing coming to my notice was I found no lunch baskets strewn here and there; no babies crawling about, no children under fourteen at work, no dirt on the floor, but instead found orderliness everywhere, a first-aid box in each working room, fenced machinery, good ventilation, rest rooms dining rooms, seats for workers where ever practicable, attention to the safety of the workers, and continuation schools for young persons between the ages of fourteen and eighteen," Miss Zung said.

"During my visit to the many factories the managers and welfare workers would ask about the conditions existing in our factories in China, and I would relate all I knew. Each one would reply 'well, that is what we contended with one hundred years ago, but through experience we learned that it is a very expensive thing to exploit the workers. Besides it is inhuman and unjust.'"

From England Miss Zung went direct to the Congress and there the delegates were in turn asked to report on labor conditions in their respective countries. Miss Zung had the following to say when called upon regarding China and also gave some valuable suggestions to the members of the meeting held here last week:

"I had to get up and tell what I knew, in spite of the fact that I preferred silence to speaking. It was not the feeling of stage-fright that I minded but the backwardness in human treatment in my country that made me hesitate to relate the conditions in China. After I resumed my seat I could no longer take pride in being a citizen of the oldest civilized country on the face of the globe. There will be no room for civilization or democracy if the people are ignorant of the principles of justice and humanity. I began to understand then that when the workers in the West demand something they do not demand just higher wages, shorter hours or better working conditions. They demand something which has never been imagined or dreamed of by our workers. They

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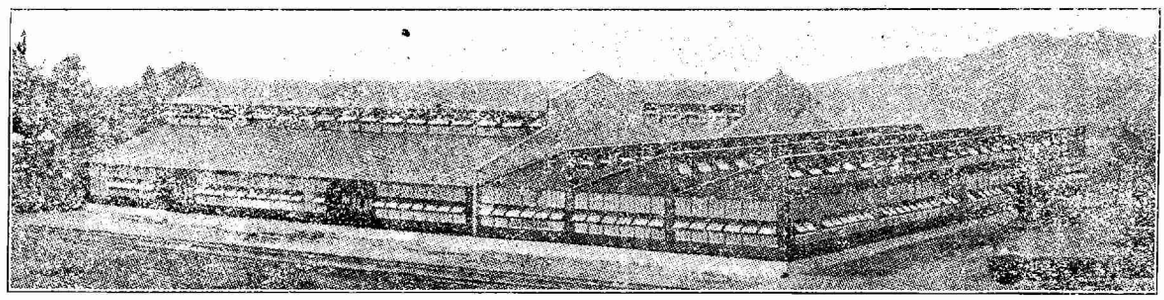

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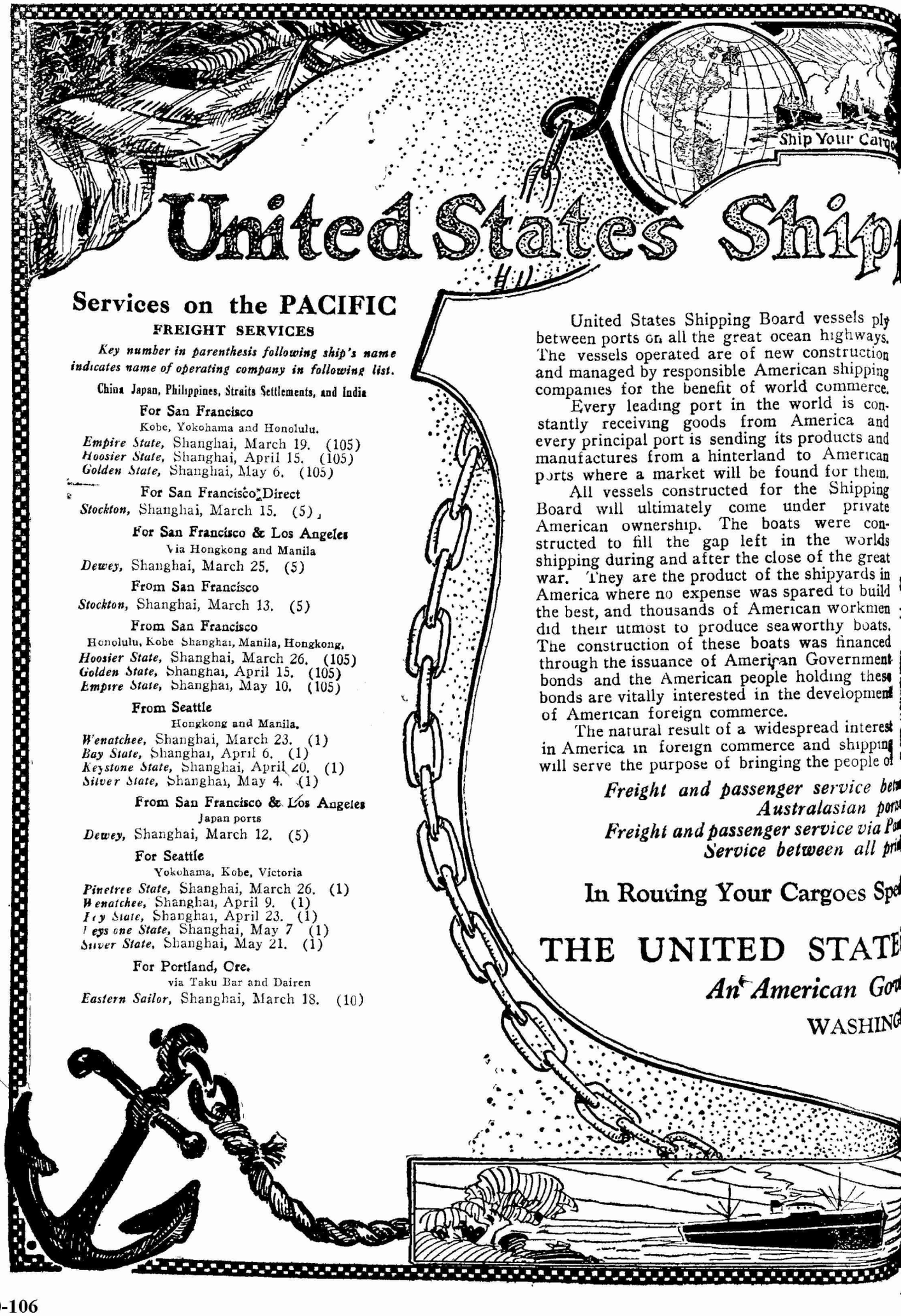

Services on the PACIFIC

FREIGHT SERVICES

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name of operating company in following list.

China Japan, Philippines, Straits Settlements, and India

For San Francisco
Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
Empire State, Shanghai, March 19. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, May 6. (105)

For San Francisco Direct
Stockton, Shanghai, March 15. (5)

For San Francisco & Los Angeles
Via Hongkong and Manila
Dewey, Shanghai, March 25. (5)

From San Francisco
Stockton, Shanghai, March 13. (5)

From San Francisco
Honolulu, Kobe Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong,
Hoosier State, Shanghai, March 26. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, May 10. (105)

From Seattle
Hongkong and Manila.
Wenatchee, Shanghai, March 23. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, April 6. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, April 20. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, May 4. (1)

From San Francisco & Los Angeles
Japan ports
Dewey, Shanghai, March 12. (5)

For Seattle
Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria
Pinetree State, Shanghai, March 26. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, April 9. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, April 23. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, May 7 (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, May 21. (1)

For Portland, Ore.
via Taku Bar and Dairen
Eastern Sailor, Shanghai, March 18. (10)

United States Shipping Board vessels ply between ports on all the great ocean highways. The vessels operated are of new construction and managed by responsible American shipping companies for the benefit of world commerce.

Every leading port in the world is constantly receiving goods from America and every principal port is sending its products and manufactures from a hinterland to American ports where a market will be found for them.

All vessels constructed for the Shipping Board will ultimately come under private American ownership. The boats were constructed to fill the gap left in the worlds shipping during and after the close of the great war. They are the product of the shipyards in America where no expense was spared to build the best, and thousands of American workmen did their utmost to produce seaworthy boats. The construction of these boats was financed through the issuance of American Government bonds and the American people holding these bonds are vitally interested in the development of American foreign commerce.

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The Far East, with the eyes of the world centered on the increased trade possibilities of the Pacific, gets the benefit of the service offered by Shipping Board boats. Many thousands of tons of cargo have already been satisfactorily handled and many thousands of passengers have already been made familiar with the superior passenger facilities offered.

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Services on the PACIFIC

PASSENGER SERVICES

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name, address and telephone of steamship company in list at bottom of this column.

From San Francisco
Hongkong via Manila.
Hoosier State, Shanghai, March 26. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, May 10. (105)

For San Francisco
Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.
Empire State, Shanghai, March 19. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)
Golden States, Shanghai, May 6. (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.
Pinetree State, Shanghai, March 26. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, April 9. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, April 23. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, May 7. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, May 21. (1)

From Seattle
Manila via Hongkong.
Wenatchee, Shanghai, March 23. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, April 6. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, April 20. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, May 4. (1)

From San Francisco,
Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore.
Wolverine State, Manila, Feb. 12. (105)

(1) **The Admiral Line**
Nanking and Kiangsi Roads, Shanghai. C. 5971
Manila, Singapore, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, Seattle, New York.

(5) **Struthers and Barry**
7 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 5017 & 5018.
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila.
San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, New York.

(10) **Columbia Pacific Shipping Company,**
6 Kiukiang Road, (4th floor), Shanghai, C 463-4
Yokohama, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, T'tao, Portland.

(15) **American Trading Company,**
Robert Dollar Building, (5th Floor)
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, New York, Seattle, San Francisco.

(105) **Pacific Mail Steamship Company,**
18 Nanking Road, Shanghai. C 5056-5053
Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila,
Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta,
San Francisco, Baltimore, New York, etc.

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"Taking our undesirable working conditions into serious consideration, the Congress showed special sympathy toward the Chinese workers by sending us a letter. They realized that it would be inopportune at this moment to suggest too many ways to improve the conditions of labor in China, but they believed that there were some fundamental problems which could be easily solved: for instance, the shortening of the working day, prohibition of night work and the adoption of one day's rest in seven. They are not anything which can ever be called Bolshevistic and unreasonable. Some one well said, 'We cannot glorify democracy in politics and oppose it in industry.'

"No one in this room can be really honest with himself or herself if he or she tries to evade the fact by saying that the workers in China are satisfied with the present conditions. We hear of strikes here and there. What do they mean to us and what could they mean to the workers? We claim that every man has a duty to serve society but society owes him the right to live. The president of the Swiss Confederation in his speech welcoming the delegates to the Labor Conference said, "We are born for work. It fills life. In exalting work the authors of the Peace Treaty wished also to exalt the worker. He must not suffer because he works, but he must have the possibility of a worthy and dignified life. The just conditions of labor to which the worker has a right will raise his moral and material level, will remove the discontent which at present exists, and will help to restore peace amongst the nations and therefore throughout the world."

"We all have ideals, but ideals and theoretical principles will not count for much if they are not translated into actual facts. We can for experiment open a free school in the mill section of this city, say Jessfield or Yangtszepoo, and take in those children who are in other people's way in the factories. They can go to our school half-days and work half-days in order to get a few coppers every day. Since much has been said about their not working much, they must get very little. If that is the case, I should believe both the employers and the parents of those children will heartily cooperate with our attempt."

It was decided that immediate steps would be taken to open a free school for children in one of the industrial sections in Shanghai by the Young Women Christian Association, of which Miss Zung is a member of the national committee.

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20-110

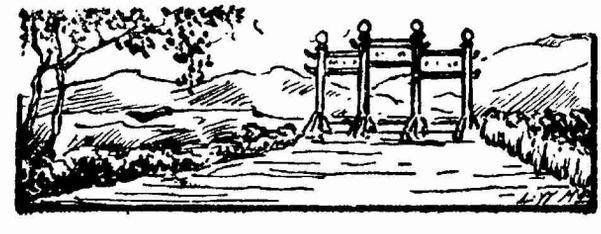
World's Student Christian Federation Conference

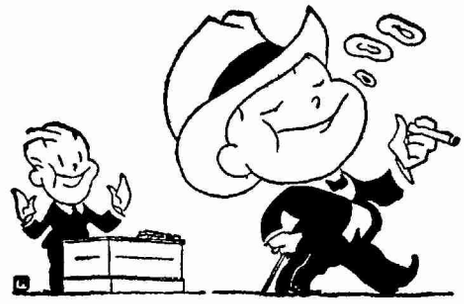
This will surely be known in history as the Age of Conferences. Labor, church, disarmament, suffrage, Y. W. C. A., medicine, missions, these and other topics have brought people together in international gatherings since the close of the war; while as to national and group conferences literally the sun never sets on them. It is interesting and significant that after years of bitter division and strife people of all the nations seem impelled to get together and find out what they have in common. It is also interesting to notice that at almost all of these conferences delegates from the Central Powers have been present. It seems as if human nature were too fundamentally decent to prolong hatred and division. Professor Roxby during his recent visit said that the great need of the world was sympathetic imagination, the power to see the other man's problem as if it were one's own. And certainly these conferences will do more than much exhortation to make people realize what it means that Vienna is starving or Russia is penniless. National problems can best be understood through personal friendships.

The decision of the World's Student Christian Federation to hold its eleventh conference in China this year is extremely appropriate. The Washington Conference has drawn the world's attention to China as the possible storm center of future complications, and it therefore becomes urgent that people of other countries should have some knowledge and appreciation of China and China's affairs. Peace is possible among men of good will, and this conference can do a great deal to increase the store of good-will between individuals and nations. Delegates have been sent from the student movements of some twenty-six countries. Chinese delegates are coming from as far as Yunnan and Szechuen. Speakers from America, Great Britain, France and other parts of the continent appear on the program Everything possible is being done to emphasise the fact that Christian internationalism is a reality.

Preparations for the conference have been going on for months in China, under the direction of a committee and executive staff appointed from the student departments of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Besides the numberless business details necessary to the transportation and housing of 800 delegates, the committee has published a history of the W. S. C. F., has prepared a hymnal in four languages, has inspired and published a series of articles by Chinese authors to interpret China to the foreign delegates; has provided a news service for the foreign and Chinese press all over the country; has issued posters and bulletins advertising the conference; is preparing a history of the Christian Student Movements in China, and finally is arranging for eight international teams which will spend some time in travelling through the main student centers, to take the message of the conference to the whole student body.

Dr. John R. Mott, the chairman of the W. S. C. F. general committee will arrive in China about March 2. It is expected that after the close of the conference Dr. Mott and some others of the distinguished visitors will visit Shanghai.





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Men and Events

Judge Danie R. Williams, who recently opened a law office in Shanghai, returned from a three week's trip spent in Japan, this week.

George V. Hayes, of Wilcox, Hayes and Company, Kobe, arrived in Shanghai recently enroute to Manila. He is accompanied by Mrs. Hayes who will remain in Shanghai during Mr. Hayes' trip South.

E. B. Bruce, of the Pacific Development Corporation, and W. F. Carey, of Siems-Carey and Company, were among those who attended the final plenary session of the Washington Conference on February 6, at Washington, D. C.

Hon. Charles R. Crane, former American Minister in China sailed from New York on February 7 for a five months trip in Europe and a cruise on the Mediterranean. Mr. Crane was accompanied by Mrs. Crane, and their son.

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, Peking, and Lansing W. Hoyt, Trade Commissioner, are giving a luncheon at the Union Club on Friday, March 17, at which the work of the Department of Commerce will be presented.

Nelson T. Johnson, former American Consul at Changsha, China, but recently assistant chief of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department at Washington, has been appointed U. S. Consular Inspector at Large in China.

Major Arthur Bassett, of the British-American Tobacco Company of Shanghai who has been in Washington and New York for several weeks departed on February 1, for London for a brief business trip. Mrs. Bassett is visiting with relatives in Texas, during Mr. Bassett's absence in England.

A collection of 318 Chinese snuff bottles, owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews and collected by her personally in China, was sold at the American Art Galleries in New York City on February 8 for G. $9,035. The highest prince paid for one of the bottles was $180 for a pink coral of the Ch'ien Lung period.

Among those departing on the *s. s. Empire State* on Sunday, March 18, are Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Lowell, who will go to their home in Boston, Mass., on a brief trip. Mr. Lowell is manager of the Saco-Lowell Company in Shanghai, and L. G. Cousins of the British American Tobacco Company, stationed at Tientsin.

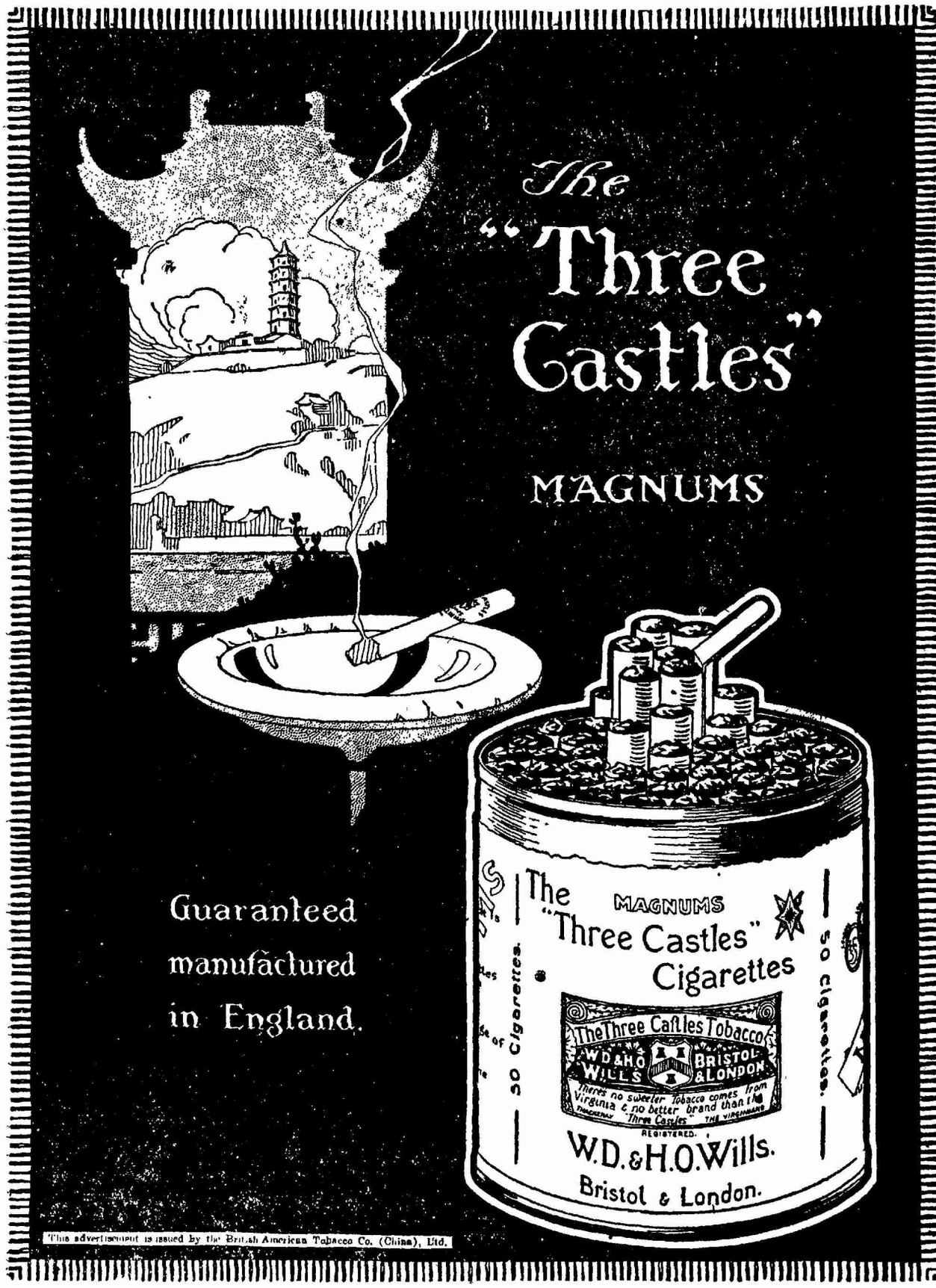
The report of the China Famine Relief, American Red Cross, from October 1920-September 1921, illustrated with some excellent photographs has made its appearance. A detailed report is included in the volume, along with a maps howing location of Red Cross operations, and a personnel list.

When Dr. Alfred Sze, Wellington Koo and Wang Chung-hui, Chinese chief delegates to the Washington Conference, went to the State Department on March 9 to say good-bye to Secretary of State Hughes, Mr. Hughes said: "I understand that you gentlemen are graduates of Cornell, Columbia and Yale Universites. Well, you have no advantage over me, for I attended the Columbia Law School, taught at Cornell and hold a degree from Yale."

The officers elected to serve during the coming year 1922-23 of the Frederick Ward Post of American Legion at the meeting on Friday afternoon, March 10, included the following: Captain W. I. Eisler, commander; Judge C. F. Franklin, vice-commander; Mr. Ewing, treasurer; J. T. Wright of the American Consulate, Adjutant; Gardner Crane, employment officer; and D. D. Leonard, hhaplain. A meeting with the newly elected officers will be held at the American Club, at 8:30 o'clock, Monday evening, March 20.

The American Woman's Club will give a dance for American and British sailors at the Navy "Y" on St. Patrick's night. Friday, March 17. A band of the *Carlisle* will furnish the music. The hall has been suitably decorated in green. Mrs. John Nichols of the American Woman's Club and Miss Lina Willis of the ladies' committee of the Navy "Y" are in charge of the dance arrangements. Refreshments will be served during the interval. Dancing will begin at 8,30 o'clock. The sailor guests are from the *U. S. S. Villalobos* and H. M. S. *Carlisle*, *Cockchaffuer* and *Bee*.

At the annual luncheon given by the Pratt Institute Library School, the second oldest library school in the United States, included several Pratt grad uates who have done mission work in China. Miss Elizabeth Wood, has who been working in China for the last twenty years and has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established thirteen or more missionary libraries, was included among the guests and Dr. and Mrs. Gilman, of Boone University, Hankow. Much credit is due Miss Wood who has helped establish colleges in China. Dr. Gilman in his brief talk at the luncheon said, "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet, but this does not apply to China—as the Chinese and Americans have met together for many years."

Among those who returned to China on the s. s *Pine Tree* State on Sunday, March 12, were the following: Dr. C. H. Wang a member of the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference, and twenty-five other Chinese delegates; Orland Hartkey, erection superintendent for the Allis Chalmers Company, Milwaukee, Wis., who is coming to the Orient on a business tour; Eugene Lamb, formerly of the American Legation, Peking and now with the British American Tobacco Company and Fox Film Corporation; David Lucas of the Standard Oil Company, accompanied by his family; Mrs. G. J. McCarthy wife of Mr. McCarthy, assistant general passenger agent for the Admiral Line at Shanghai; L.L. Bates of Seattle, foreign freight agent for the Amiral Line, who is touring the Orient on inspection trip: Andrew J. Okis of New York, of the American Lead Pencil Company; and C. C. Coldren, who plans to spend several months in the Orient as representative of the American Cereal Company.

News from North China

Wang Nai-ping has resigned the post of president of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and Minister Yeh Kung-cho of Communications has decided to appoint Dr. C. C. Wang, acting president in place of Mr. Wang.

Colonel and Mrs. Karmany, of the American Legation Guard in Peking, are to leave Peking at the end of March. Colonel Karmany has been ordered to America for duty. They will sail from Shanghai on April 8. on the *Taiyo Maru*.

Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has tendered his resignation as Acting Prime Minister. Chang Hu has resigned as Minister of Finance. The President has refused to accept either of the resignations and has sent his secretaries to persuade them to remain.

Ray Atherton, second secretary of the American Legation at Peking, is shortly to leave China. Mr. Atherton has been recalled to Washington for service in the State Department, and it is understood that he is likely to remain there for some time. He expects to leave Peking next month.

A report has been in circulation during the last two days that Liang Shih-yi would soon resume the Premiership at the request of General Tso-ling, High Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria. If the report proves true, the breach between General Chang and General Wu Pei-fu is a certainty

By Mandates issued this week, the following appointments were made: Chia Shih-yi, superintendent of Customs at Chinkiang, Tao Cuan, superintendent of Customs at Shanghai. Shen Chun and Yen Chiao-sho of the Ministry of Finance, were appointed members of the Tariff Revision Commission.

Tsao Jui, Civil Governor of Chihli, left two days ago for Fengtien to attend the birthday of General Chang Tso-ling, which took place on March 10. On the same day Governor Tsao's birthday occurred. In spite of this, he has gone to Mukden with the object of arranging some terms to settle the Cabinet dispute.

Shih Li-peng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Tsinan, is now visiting in Peking to interview the President, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other Ministry which are interested in the question, concerning the organization of a police guard for the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, one of the important questions.

Grain for famine relief is to be carried on Chinese government railways for three months longer free of duty in the order recently issued by the Ministry of Communications and Ministry of Finance. The provision for exemption of duty for famine relief grain expired at the end of February. The renewal of it will benefit famine sufferers.

F. Hussey-Freke, secretary of the Hai Ho Conservancy Board and treasurer of the Chihli River Commission, after an absence of nine months from China, during which time he stayed in England on furlough, returned to Tientsin last Tuesday by way of Shanghai. Captain McDonnell, acting secretary of the Hai Ho, turned over the office to Mr. Hussey-Freke yesterday.

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Dr. C. T. Wang has submitted a petition to the government urging the reorganization of the Chung Kuo University of which he is the president with the financial assistance of the government. He is willing to turn it into a government institution of learning. The Chung Kuo University is in considerable financial difficulty, and cannot continue to function without adequate financial support.

Tung Kang, Minister of Justice, has found irregularities in the Ministry of Finance, which involved several former Ministers of Finance, like Chow Tsz-chi, Pan Fu, and Kung Hsin-tsai. In spite of Tung Kang's insistence in probing the case to the bottom the Cabinet dares not accept his suggestions because it would involve General Chin Yun-peng, former Prime Minister, according to the *Asiatic News Agency*.

The Peking-Tientsin wireless telephone was opened on March 7, when a luncheon was given at the premises of the China Electric Company at Peking by Mr. Richardson, Peking manager of the firm and another luncheon at Tientsin in commemoration of the occasion. During the luncheon calls were exchanged by the guests between Peking and Tientsin. Prominent foreigners and Chinese in both places were invited to participate at the demonstration.

Marshal Joffre and party departed from Peking and Tientsin on the afternoon of March 7 for Shanghai They arrived from Peking at Tientsin at 12.20 o'clock and departed fifteen minutes later on their way to Nanking and Shanghai. Marshal Joffre was met at the station in Tientsin by General Takagi, most of the members of the French municipal council, and representatives of the Chinese officials including General Yang I-te, Chief of Tientsin Police.

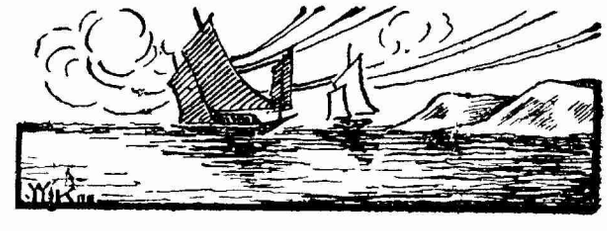
Yang Pao-ling and H. van der Veen, of the National Conservancy Board and of the Ministry of the Interior respectively, went to Shanghai a fortnight ago to remove opposition to the Yangtse River Commission for the improvement of the great river which was organized with the Minister of the Interior as president and Chang Chien as one of the vice-presidents a month ago. They have returned to Peking, having successfully performed their mission at Shanghai.

Three Russian men and one Russian woman were arrested on March 9 by the French Police on the complaint of Japanese storekeepers in Tientsin. It is alleged that the Russians have been in the practice of going into shops both in Tientsin and Peking on the pretence of buying various goods. During these visits to the shops they are accused of making away with goods without paying for them. They have been turned over to the Russian Municipal Authorities where they will await trial.

General Pai Cheng-yi, his wife and grandson were killed and two servants were seriously wounded by a gang of five who rushed into the compound of the General's residence on the evening of March 7, in Peking. General Pai was chief secretary to the late General Chiang Kwei-ti, former Lieutenant General of Jehol, having joined the Yichun, General Chiang's troops, a year ago. On the death of General Chiang, General Pai reported that General Chiang had recommended him as Commander-in-chief of the Yichun, and he was duly appointed to that post. General Pai was unpopular with the old members of the Yichun. After having killed him, the five men fled in an automobile. At the time of writing they have not yet been arrested.

General Higashi, Japanese Military Attache at Peking, has issued a press statement through *Reuter's* Service announcing that Japan's attitude towards the matter of the escape of Marshal Tuan Chijui from Peking is neutral and that many reports circulated which tend to implicate the Japanese are baseless. He further stated that "friendly neutrality towards the political situation in China is not only the declared attitude of the Japanese government but is also the unanimous demand of public opinion in Japan, and it is needless to repeat here that the Japanese military representatives in China are acting strictly in accordance with instructions from their home government In fact, it is impossible for them to act otherwise."

Peking, March 11, 1922.



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20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

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News from Central China

P. S. Heintzleman, American Consul-General at Hankow, is now acting Doyen of the Consular Body of Hankow, in the absence of A. Segawa, Japanese Consul-General, who has left here for Japan on furlough.

C. J. McKnight, managing director of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, of Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. McKnight, visited Hankow last week on a business trip in company with Carl Crow, president of Carl Crow, Inc., Shanghai.

The prediction is made by military sources in Hupeh that the gathering tempest of Canton's expedition against Peking is likely to occasion another civil war in the month of May this year, in view of the feverish military preparations now being made by Southern forces.

The city wall of Wuchang will be pulled down so that a drive road may be constructed on its site for benefit of commercial development in Wuchang, according to reconstruction plans formulated by the governors. The plan has been endorsed by members of the Provincial Assembly.

Strict censorship has been instituted on telegrams at the Chinese Telegraph Administration at Hankow with the view of checking communications among leaders of the Anfu and Fengtien factions. Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan of Wuchang, pursuant to orders from Wu Pei-fu, has proclaimed martial law in Wuchang.

In a telegram to Peking, General Wu Pei-fu is reported to have tendered his official resignation of the post of High Inspecting Commissioner of Hupeh and Hunan Provinces. Simultaneously he recommended Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan to the post of inspector in the important provinces of Hupeh and Hunan.

Essom M. Gale, auditor of the Salt Revenue in the Yangtze Provinces, and P. Loureiro, assistant financial secretary of the Salt Gabelle at Hankow, have been decorated by a Presidential Mandate with the Third Class Chia Ho order. C H. Lauru, financial secretary of the Salt Gabelle, has been conferred the Second Class Chia Ho order.

Official investigation at Wuchang contradicts the reports that Canton troops have invaded into Hunan and have occupied Hengchow in the western part of that province. Communication between Changsha and Hengchow is kept open as usual, and in the absence of actual campaign activities from the south, official circles in Wuchang declare that there is now no occasion for alarm.

Prices of food in Hankow are soaring up at present, and rice is selling at its record price, 19 cash notes or 19,000 cash for a picul The local Chamber of Commerce has appointed a special committee to make arrangements for getting more supplies from other provinces. Most of the Chinese foodstuffs have advanced in prices from 50 to 100 or more percent during the past three years.

Charles A. Dailey, special correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* in the Far East, passed through Hankow last week enroute to Loyangfu where he intends to interview General Wu Pei-fu on the prospect of reunification in China. Mr. Dailey has been located in the Orient for the *Tribune* for some twenty-one months, and has traveled extensively in the Far East. He was accompanied to Loyangfu by Mrs. Dailey.

Chihli troops under Chang Fu-lai have advanced from Yochow to Changsha where they are encamped on the outskirts of the city. Chao Heng-ti, Commander of Hunan, has requested the Chihli troops not to enter Changsha city, meanwhile declaring neutrality in the strategical province of Hunan in the seemingly impending conflict between south and north China. Martial law is now in force in Hunan province and its border region.

Chinese authorities of Chungking, Szechuen, a leading commercial port of southwestern China, in view of the commercial possibilities of that port, have decide upon a reconstruction plan to make Chungking a better trading center in the rich province of Szechuen. Yang Sun has been appointed director-general of the reconstruction work, and according to the plans agreed upon, a big loan will be floated among overseas Chinese.

The director-general of the government arsenal at Hanyang has again received orders from General Wu Pei-fu, who now has direct control of three big arsenals in China, to make immediate arrangements to double the output of ammunitions. He has also been ordered to manufacture

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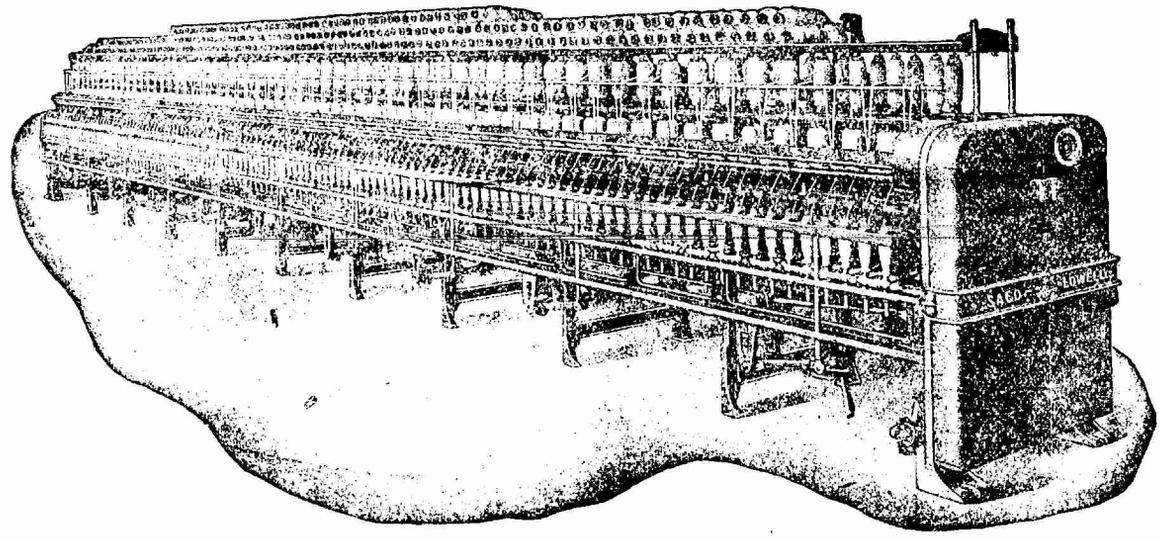

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20-120

airplanes in the Hanyang Arsenal, and it is stated th models will soon be sent to Hanyang from the arsenal Tehchow by way of the Kinhan Railway.

The "spiritual soldiers," a superstitious sect of Chine religion, are running rampant in the western part of Hupe where they control a region which they call "the Kingdom Heaven," or "the spirit world," as contrasted with t human world. They have also issued proclamations dat the first year of Tien Kuo, or the Kingdom of Heaven. It feared that their influence will soon begin to spread in th district.

Telephone operators in Hankow went on strike l Thursday in connection with their agitations for hi salaries. The strikers were told to keep the telephone serv for the benefit of the public pending negotiations a investigation by the authorities. It was rumored that t Telephone Administration intended to replace all m operators with girls, which misunderstanding gave rise the present strike.

The export market for bristles in Hankow has indicat a slight improvement, which leads Chinese factories entertain high hopes for a revival of the trade this ye Wood oil and beans continue to improve, causing the lo markets to firm up because of insufficient supplies from inla districts. A fairly strong demand is in evidence in t market for cotton yarn, as weaving factories in this center now running in full force.

Chinese employes of shipping companies on the upp Yangtze and the Han River are threatening to march out a general strike as a measure against their demands for high wages being denied by their employers, according to t Japanese press in Hankow. The strikers contend that t increasing standard of living in China has worked out serious crisis in the economic status and living conditions people at large, and the working class are the worst affect

General Wu Pei-fu's scheme for imposing additio military taxation in Hupeh calls for an amount of $30,000,0 a year from the various revenues. He has issued string orders to General Hsiao Yao-nan to enforce his taxat scheme to begin on March 1st, even at the expense coercion against popular resentment and opposition. T various trades affected by the plan are now arranged agai Wu Pei-fu's high handedness in taxation matters. T additional amount of tax in different trades ranges from increase of 80 to 300 percent of the old tariffs.

The military plans of General Wu Pei-fu, as divul at official sources in Hankow, includes the despatching Chihli troops under Chin Yun-ao, brother of form Premier Chin Yung-peng, to Hankow to be stationed n the terminal of the Peking-Hankow line. General Wu Ching-ping will be appointed to be commander-in-ch of defence forces of the Upper Yangtze, and General S Chuan-fang, the present commander there, will be transf red to the Hunan front to await the approach of South expeditionary forces. General Chang Fu-lai will be in cha of forces along the Hupeh-Hunan border. Hankow will made the basis of any military operations that may occu the central provinces.

The director of the Hankow Reconstruction Bureau recently returned to Hankow from Loyang where he pai most harmonious visit to General Wu Pei-fu. His rec struction plan has been endorsed by General Wu. He been authorized to float a loan of $5,000,000 with a Shang bank by offering as security the land properties of Peking-Hankow Railway administration at Hankow along railway enbankment. With the cash from this initial loan, he will open a Hankow citizens' bank here, throu which organization he will next issue Hankow citizens bo to the amount of $20,000,000 nominally for the reconstruct of the native city of Hankow. It is suspected here tha large portion of any loan that may be concluded for t purpose will be devoted to defraying military expenses General Wu Pei-fu. The land department of the Peki Hankow Railway at Hankow, which was taken over from former director by force by General Wu Pei-fu's order now in the hands of General Wu's man, whose installat into this position puts an end to the highly recommend development scheme of his predecessor.

Hankow, March 5, 1922.

Week's News Summary

GENERAL

March 9. Marshall Joffre, hero of the Marne, arrives Shanghai enroute to America.——At meeting of Foreign Policy Association of America on March 7, the Far Eastern Republic was the main subject of discussion and recognition by the U. S. was urged.——J. G. Schurman, United States Minister at Peking, in address at Manila, advocates retention of present status of Islands according to Manila dispatch.——Johannesburg dispatch says general strike is becoming more serious.

March 10.——American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, makes move for cheaper passports, submitting a request to be dispatched to State Department at Washington through Consulate General.——Washington report says U. S. declines invitation to Genoa Conference since Europe refuses to cure war ravages.——Marshall Joffre will work for peace solution on tour of the United States.

March 11. Delhi report says crisis is near in London and government has decided to arrest Ghandi and take drastic action in removing agitators.——Paris dispatch says with the refusal of the United States to enter the Genoa Conference, the meeting will be only that of insolvent debtors.——Johannesburg dispatch says the government is determined to end disorder and the army is mobilized for war on strikers.——Senator Lodge says Pacific Treaty Pacts will find hard going in the Senate, according to Washington dispatch.——Washington dispatch says former President Wilson is back of the opposition to the Four Power Treaty and it is rumored that a definite plan of action has been mapped out by him and his followers.

March 12. London dispatch says Washington indications point to a Senate vote favoring the ratification of the Four-Power Treaty by a margin of two to one.——Martial law has been proclaimed in fighting district of Pretoria, South Africa, and seven have been slain in a labor war.——Ahmedabed report says Ghandi, famous rebel Indian leader, is in jail, on a charge of sedition.——Manila report says Aguinaldo will head independence mission to the United States, leaving Manila the last week of April enroute to America. ——Washington report says refusal of America to participate in Genoa Conference is first step in the campaign of "tactful pressure" to promote economic rehabilitation of Europe.——Marshal Joffre departs for America on peace journey, accompanied by Samuel Hill, American peace propagandist.

March 14 London dispatch reports 300,000 are out in Britain's engineering industries as result of dispute on overtime work,——Fighting still continues in South Africa and many are dead as result of strikes and labor trouble.—— Reuters dispatch says Prince of Wales concludes visit to India and departs.——Washington report says Pacific pact is supposed to pass Senate this week.

March 15 London dispatch says the government in South Africa is believed to have upper hand in the big Rand strike and the capital will be safe.——Minnesota report tells of death of John Smith, an Indian, said to be oldest man in world at the age of 137.——Manila reports a Chinese as getting writ to re-enter the Philippine Islands after an absence of ten years.

March 15. U. S. Senate takes test ballot on the Pacific Treaties, according to Washington dispatch.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market during the past week has been rather quiet and prices moved within a comparatively narrow range, with the net result of a moderate decline from last week's level. The readjustment of values has tended to equalize sentiment and has fostered a less aggressive attitude on both sides of the market and a greater inclination to await development.

One of the commanding factors of the situation is the question whether the supply will become available for spin-

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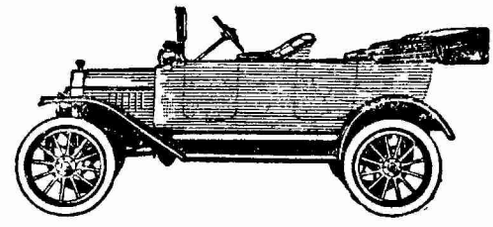

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ning purposes as rapidly as required, or whether the interio holders will succeed in creating an artificial scarcity by hold ing back their cotton. Their method of marketing the cro slowly has proved very remunerative to them, and financiall they are so well situated that it is most unlikely that the will deviate in the future from their policy of slow marketing

Under the present circumstances, it seems to us that th only course for the immediate future is to buy cotton on an slight reaction as we believe the near future will witness very considerable revival of speculation. As the marke advances it will be necessary to watch for signs of selling ou on the part of the leaders, but we hardly think this will tak place until a considerable higher level has been reached.

Yarn—We have no material change to report in ou market. Stocks in the interior are bare and mills well sol ahead. We still adhere to our opinion that no radical declin will be felt locally.

Liverpool, March 9, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot		10.62	Pence
„	May	10.16	„
„	July	10.06	„

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, March, 9, 1922.

New York Market:—

May	18.11	Cents
July	17.27	„
October	16.65	„
December	16.47	„
January	16.29	„
Spot	18.55	„

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, March, 9, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	411	per Khand
Fully Good Bengal March	„	317	„ „
Fine Oomra, March	„	349	„ „

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow	Tls.	33.50
Shanghai	„	31.00
„ M-ginned,	„	31.00
Taichong	„	33.00

Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

The American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has receive the following telegraphic quotations, dated New Yor March 8, 1922.

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd	4½'s	1928	98.20
Victory Bonds		4¾'s	1922-23	100.50
American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible		6's	1925	112¼
Standard Oil Co. of New York		7's	1931	106¼
New York City		4¼	1965	104½
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. Common				14⅝
Pacific Development Corporation Stock				7⅛

Weekly Silk Market Report

China Steam Filatures: Since our last report a few bales hav changed hands for Europe, on the basis of Gold Doubl Leopard X-1 11/13 and 13/15 Denier at average Taels 134 There is a small demand at market prices. America remain dull and inactive.

Tsatlees: There is no available stock.

Tussahs: A few bales of Tussahs changed hands fo Europe at Tls. 730 for Best Chops. We understand furth orders have been received, but at so low prices that merchant at present are unwilling to negotiate.

The following purchases have been reported during th week;

30 B/s China Steam Filature Double Leopard 11/13-13/15X-1 Tls. 13
10 „ „ „ „ Centaure 13/15 X-1 „ 13

10 ,, Tussah Best Chops	Chefoo Hill	1-2	,,	730
10 ,, ,, ,, ,,	Flying Bear	1-2	,,	730
20 ,, ,, ,, ,,	Two Deer	1-2	,,	730
10 ,, ,, ,, ,,	Sun Flower	1-2	,,	730
10 ,, Tussah Market Chops	Black Butterfly	1	,,	700
10 ,, ,, ,, ,,	Fighting Quail	1	,,	700
10 ,, ,, ,, ,,	Orang-Outang	1	,,	700

Shipment up to March 7, 1922.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filatures	19452 B/s	15583 B/s
Yellow Steam Filatures	6308 ,,	455 ,,
White Silks	6844 ,,	6996 ,,
Yellow Silks	10540 ,,	8892 ,,
Tussahs	9551 ,,	5204 ,,

Yokohama: Reports a sensitive market and any increase in demand likely to send prices up. There is a moderate demand from Europe. The stock is about 13,700 Bales.

Japanese Report:

The Pool's Holdings

The Imperial Silk Co. still holds about 2,000,000 kin of raw silk on hand, and the question is whether this stock can be disposed of without any effect on the market. Since the pool's selling of one-half of its holdings on December 12th last, business in the export market has been very inactive, the total selling in a period of over two months ending February 28th being estimated only at about 1,700,000 "kin." In the meantime, Mitsui, Hara and Nippon Monka, firms which took up a larger portion of the goods sold by the pool, were much less active in the market than before, the total going in the period being only 570,000 kin to Mitsui, 280,000 kin to Nippon Monka and 130,000 kin to Hara, while the amount selling to Gosho, Sudzuki and Nippon Ki-ito firms, which usually bought 10-30 percent. of what purchased by the above three leading ones, was 290,000 kin, 220,000 kin and 170,000 kin respectively. From this, it may be seen how the purchasing power of the first mentioned three leading firms was diminished by their buying of the pool's holdings. This backwardness of the leading buyers for so long period has naturally brought down the prices so much so at present,—which is attributed by some people mainly to the disposal of the pool's stock,—that there cannot be any hope of any to give no appreciable effect to the market in whatever manner or in whatever condition. For this reason, it is thought advisable for the pool to previously publish its intended means for the disposal of the remaining stock and to allow the buyers in the market to make preparations for it beforehand, without leaving the peoples here and abroad in a state of considerable apprehension as hitherto. When the question is left to the discretion of a few directors of the company as before, it is feared that it will give a chance for speculation to a small number of persons surrounding these directors, causing the prices to move too keenly, as was seen on several previous occasions. It is considered as a duty of the Imperial Silk Co., which is not a mere company for profit but stands for public benefits, to announce publicly its policy for the disposal of the remaining stock without sticking to a secret policy as hitherto and without allowing the matter to be made an object of speculation by a small number of people.

Shipments

Season 1921/1922	(July 1st to February 25th 1922)	179,000	B/s
,, 1920/1921	,,	76,000	,,
,, 1919/1920	,,	185,000	,,

Osaka, February 15, 1922.

Market: The fortnight under review has been somewhat better than its predecessor, nearly 1,000 Bales having changed hands, for America and Europe, at gradually declining prices. Generally speaking, however, home buyers do not seem to be very confident of the near future, present Raw Silk prices being considered quite out of proportion to what the trade can stand.

Unsold supplies are estimated at about 3,000 Bales.

Shipments by train to Hongkong have been resumed these last days, thanks to necessary arrangements for transhipment having been made by the various steamship companies.

Shipments

Season 1921/1922	(May 1st to February 15th 1922)	37,000	B/s
,, 1920/1921	,,	17,000	,,
,, 1919/1920	,,	34,000	,,

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, March 15th, 1922

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Exchange:—The London price of Silver at 33¾d. is ⅛d. higher than this day last week. Our market has ruled steady on the whole, but has at times been somewhat erratic owing to the fluctuations in the New York/London rate, which was reported as low as 427⅞. yesterday; the closing quotation of 432⅝ steadied the Gold Dollar market which closes with sellers of T/T on New York @ 70. Srerling also closes steady with sellers @ 3/2⅛. Business in regard to imports and exports has again been on a very limited scale.

Sycee and Bar Silver..... Tls. 34 262,000 a decrease of Tls. 635,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars .. $ 30,320,000 an increase of $ 1,140,000.
Estimated value in Tls. 56,092,000 as against Tls. 67,731,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for Feb.	Thurs. March 9	Friday March 10	Sat. March 11	Mon. Mar. 13	Tuesday March 14	Wed. March. 15
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/3.587	3/1½	3/1½		3/2	3/2	3/2
D/Dtts. ,,	—	3/1⅝	3/1¾		3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2¼
4m/s ,,	—	3/2	3/2		3/2½	3/2½	3/2½
T/T India	253.728	244	244		247	247	246
T/T France	826.304	765	760		775	780	780
T/T N. Y.	71.837	68¼	68		69	68	68¼
T/T H'kong	74.880	75½	75¼		75¼	75¼	75½
T/T Japan	65.956	70	70		69	70	70
T/T Batavia	193.685	184	184		186½	186½	186½
T/T Straits	70 043	74	74		73	73	73
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L, Cred, D/A	3/6.587	3/3½	3/3½		3/4½	3/4½	3/4½
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/3¾	3/3¾		3/4⅝	3/4⅝	3/4⅝
6m/s ,, ,,	3/7.837	3/4	3/4		3/5	3/5	3/5
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	926.304	815	810		825	830	830
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	78.837	71¼	71		73¼	72	72½
4m/s ,, Docs	—	72	71¾		74	72¾	73¼

BANK HOLIDAY

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	March 9	March 10	March 11	March 13	March 14	March. 15
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32⅞	33¼	33⅛	33¼	33⅜	33¼
Shanghai Price of GoldBars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	G. $. 63½	G. $. 64⅜	G. $. 65⅛	G. $. 64¼	G $. 63⅜	G. $. 63⅛
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	Tls. 332.10	Tls. 332.80	Tls. 331.70	Tls. 335.50	Tls. 335.10	Tls. 335.80
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	Tls. 111.00	Tls. 111.00	Tls. 111.00	Tls. 111.00	Tls. 111.00	Tls. 111.00
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	72.50	72.5625	72.4875	72.5375	72.52½	72.5375
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.	1½%	1½%	2%	1½%	1½%	2%

Bank of England rate of discount		4½%	
Bank of France rate of discount		5%	
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s.	3⅜%	
,, ,,	4 m/s.	3⅜%	
,, ,,	6 m/s.	3⅜%	

London on Paris	T/T 49.08
London on Germany	T/T 1180
New York on London	T/T 432⅝
Bombay on London	T/T 1/3 7/16
Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/5½
Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/2⅜

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Friday, February 17, to February 23, 1922)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.— Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Jan. Tael 1.20 equal Gold $1)

S. S. West Nomentum, from U. S. A., Jan. 25.

Motor-cars	Pcs.	10
Timber:		
Softwood, Clear	Sup. ft.	60,541
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	,,	1,728,711
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	12,352

S. S. Siberia Maru, February 3.

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 20	Pls.	20.10
Wool Goat's	,,	40
Wool, Sheep's	,,	257

S. S. Bay State, from U. S. A., January 26.

Bacon	Pls.	11
Leather, Cow, Patent	,,	11
Wheat	,,	45,738
Ginseng, 1st Quality, Crude	Catties	900

S. S. Royal City, from U. S. A., January 24.

Grease	Pls.	139
Wax, Paraffin	,,	828
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	32,510
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	Galls.	298,730

S. S. Yesaki Maru, from U. S. A., January 12.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	82,502

S. S. Tisnaren, from U. S. A., February 1.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 1,997	Pls.	6,947

S. S. Mandasan Maru, February 8.

To San Francisco.

Antimony Regulus	Pls.	336
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	236
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	1,696

S. S. Manila Maru, February 9.

To New York.

Silk Pongees, Honan	Pls.	47.67

S. S. Tenyo Maru, from U. S. A., February 1.

Iron Pipes	Pls.	142
Leather, Calf	,,	5
Leather, Sole	,,	9
Milk, Condensed	,,	720
Cigarettes	Mille	21,000
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	321,858

S. S. Ocean Monarch, from U. S. A. Feb. 1.

Iron Bars	Pls.	2,596
Iron Nails Cut	,,	450
Iron Pipe Fittings	,,	71
Iron, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Corrugated	Pls.	2,055
Sheets, Plain	,,	300
Tubes	,,	560
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	290
Leather, Kid	,,	1
Leather, Sole	,,	2
Milk, Evaporated	,,	420
Wax, Paraffin	,,	6,610
Ginseng:		
Wild	Catties	600
Crude, 1st Quality	Catties	480
Motor-cars	Pcs.	1
Scales	,,	250
Typewriters	,,	41
Cigarettes	Mille	45,975
Oil, Lubricating	Galls	3,204
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	5,576

S. S. Bay State, February 11.

To Boston.

Intestines, Sheep	Pls.	12
Wool, Sheep's	,,	104

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports Bls. 130	Pls.	129.51

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 115	Pls.	115.29
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 5	,,	4.96
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 39	Pls.	38.89
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	11.65
Intestines, Pig	,,	7
Intestines, Sheep	,,	38
Wool, Sheep's	,,	3,581
Carpets	Pcs	57
Skins, Kid	,,	13,215
Skins, Lamb	,,	5,000
Skins, Marmot	,,	21,377

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 20	Pls.	20.39

To Seattle.

Intestines, Pig	Pls.	76
Intestines, Sheep	,,	21
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	62
Copper Ingots	Pls.	9

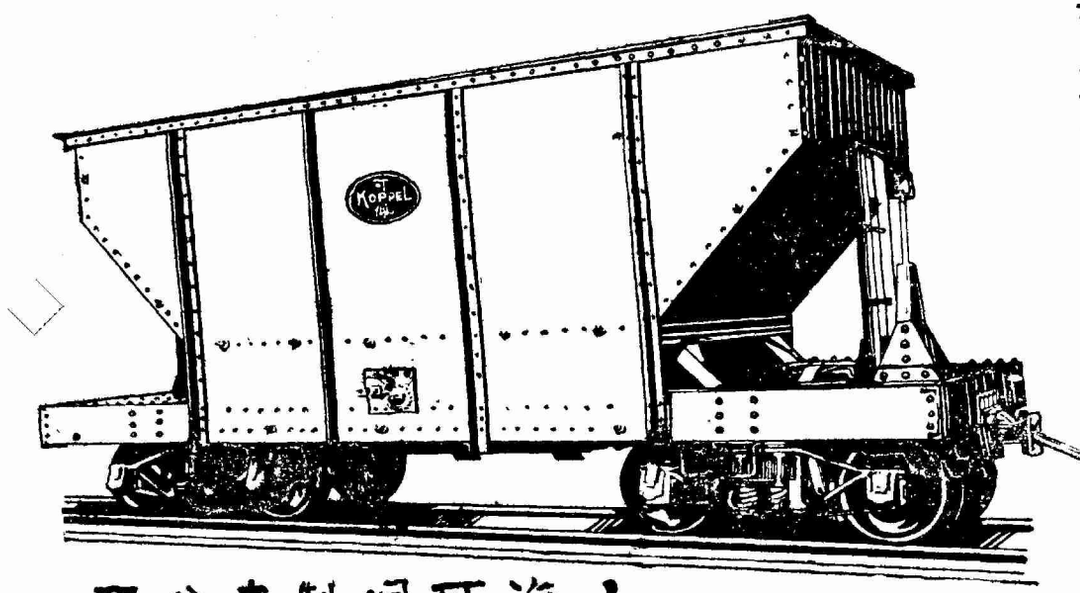
S. S. Keemun, February 11.

To Boston.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	6
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	6
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 241	,,	1,305
Nutgalls	,,	173
Skins, Goat, Tanned	Pcs.	47,152
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	90,752

To New York.

Antimony, Regulus	Pls.	840
Books, Printed	,,	6
Bristles	,,	54
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	54
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 150	,,	515
Hides, Cow	,,	817
Nutgalls	,,	945
Seed, Sesamum	,,	268
Oil, Wood	,,	680
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	92,860
Skins, Lamb	,,	12,000



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New Books and Publications

The Chinese Recorder for March

The practicalities find a large place in this month's *Chinese Recorder*. The abolition of the thought and practice of war, the insertion of justice into industry, the spirit of think-and-let-think among the Christian forces—these are shown to be present day demands. Balancing this stands the recognition that only by spiritual conviction and consecrated will can these things be consummated. The individual, society and God remain inseparable.

Just as anticipation furnishes a large share of the joy of any event, so also the preparations for a great Conference bring with them much of the benefit. In "Themes of the National Christian Conference" are set forth such ideas as developing an indigenous Christianity, that is, one "that has possession of the Chinese spirit and expresses itself in Chinese fashion," increase in self-propagation, self-control and self-support, and frank statements as to new emphases. Parenthetically we may inquire whether you, reader, are never moved to smile at the way we foreigners have directed, patronized and controlled because of our money and what we believed was a monopoly of brains these people who are unassimilable and may likely show greater versions of religion, business and politics than the world has yet known.

Among the varied personalities contributing to this magazine are Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin, Camilo Osias, president of the National University at Manila, Mr. Fred. B. Smith, business man and Miss W. T. Zung, delegate from the Y. W. C. A. to the Industrial Women's Conference at Geneva.

H. B. L.

"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."
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Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by:—
Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Mr. Michizo Masuda, etc., etc.
Every phase of Asiatic life is discussed in the Asiatic Review.
Proceedings of the East India Association.
Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.
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A. MILDNER, *Manager.*

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

DONALD ROBERTS, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found be to adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

1. Marshal Joffre's Visit to China

Read the editorial on pp.43-43; and article on pp.44-46.

Questions. 1. Who is Marshal Joffre? 2. What particular part did Marshal Joffre have in the events of the year 1914 in which he showed his great generalship? 3. What might otherwise have been the consequences for France? 4. What are the most noticeable personal qualities of Marshal Joffre? 5. What lesson and example for China do the *Shing Pao* and the Peking *Social Welfare* find in the character and personality of Marshal Joffre? 6. There is a traditional feeling in China that the occupation of the soldier is discreditable, and that the military profession is something for honorable men to avoid. Is the feeling due to conditions existing in China, or is it due to the principle of reason? 7. What has been the purpose of Marshal Joffre's visit? Will this visit have desirable results?

2. Japan's Army Problem.

Read the article on pp. 46-48. The matters referred to have been given continued attention recently in the Japanese Diet.

Questions. 1. What office does General Yamanashi hold in the Japanese government? What views have he recently expressed regarding military training in Japan? 2. What does the writer of this article think these views indicate? Is he right in questioning the amount of success of Japan's military methods? 3. During the recent war how much military training was found to be necessary to create effective soldiers? 4. Is the military party in Japan losing its influence and prestige, or is it not? 5. Was the recent war a good test of Japan's military strength? 6. Is the writer of this article justified in asserting that the Japanese army is not the strong and formidable power that is has often been thought to be? Summarize his reasons.

3. The Nine Power Treaty Text.

Read the text, given on pp. 52-53. The student is referred also to the account of the speech of Dr. Wang Chung-hui on the Conference, which will be found in the daily newspapers of March 14th.

Questions. 1. What countries are the parties to this treaty? 2. What is the primary purpose of the treaty? 3. Does it make any specific stipulations? What is the meaning of article 3? 4. What promises does China make? 5. Is it intended that the meaning of this treaty shall apply only to the nine powers who are party to it?

2. Domestic Affairs

1. The Nature of Chinese Civilization

Read the article on pp.48-50.

Questions. 1. Is the foreigner's opinion of Chinese civilization largely or altogether unfavorable? 2. Is the attitude of the modern Chinese student more favorable to Western civilization than to the past civilizatian of his own counry? 3. What two civilizations of the East does this writer consider significant? What is his reason for not including Japanese civilization? 4. What is meant by the statement that Chinese civilization is "indigenous"? 5. In what respect is Chinese civilization in the writer's opinion superior to Western civilization? What is his chief criticism of Western civilization? 6. Has religious tolerance been a noticable feature of Chinese civilization? 7. What does the writer consider to be the chief quality in the teachings of Meng-tse? 8, Do you agree with him that China has always been ready to accept new ideas? 9. Has Chinese civilization something very definite to contribute toward the international ideal? Explain. 10. What are the writer's conclusions?

2. Foreign Books about China.

The article on pp. 50-52 is *satirical* and must be read with this fact in mind. The writer ridicules the manner in which certain foreigners visit China for only a few months and then return to their own country and write books about their experiences and their opinions. After you have read the article try to state his criticisms of such people and such books.

3. The Opium Question Again.

Read the editorial on pp. 41-42.

Questions. 1. What action has the Ministry of the Interior taken in regard to the growth of the poppy in China? 2. What circumstances account for this? 3. What is the reason for the interest and the part taken by the foreign legations in regard to this matter? Are there any treaty stipulations in regard to it? 4. Is opium smoking increasing in China? 5. Is there much economic loss due to the growth of the poppy in the various provinces? Explain.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. The Tea Trade With Great Britain.

Read the editorial upon this subject that is to be found in the second column on p. 42.

Questions: 1. Why are the relations between England and China fifty years ago said to be happy from the point-of-view of commerce? 2. What is the importance of the year 1889 in the tea trade of China? 3. What country became the first purchaser of Chinese tea after 1889? 4. Why did the center of the trade move to Hankow? 5. What happened in May, 1919? 6. What is meant by the phrase "imperial preference"? 7. What is the source of the tea that is consumed in Great Britain today? 8. What has happened to the Russian market for Chinese tea? 9. What suggestion is made to Great Britain in this editorial? 10. Does the suggestion seem reasonable to you? 11. How would you answer it if you were a British believer in imperial preference?

Topic 2. The Hongkong Strike

Read the editorial on p. 43 and in the "Week in the Far East" which begins on p. 53 read the account of the settlement of the shipping strike.

Questions: 1. How was the Hongkong strike settled? 2. Does it seem to you that the strike was a victory for the strikers or for the employers? 3. What is the meaning of the statement that "the game ended with a score of 7 to 2"? 4. How do you explain the fact that the seamen on the river steamers and coastwise steamers in China received a greater increase in wages than the men on the ocean steamers? 5. What is meant by a sympathetic strike? 6. Do you believe that the sympathetic strike is a wise method from the point of view of the laborers? 7. Is a sympathetic strike lawful according to Chinese law? 8. What conclusion does the editor draw from this strike and from the others that have taken place in Hongkong during the past few years? 9. If you were an employer of labor in China what would be your attitude toward your employes? Try to state this as fully and as definitely as you can.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.
MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of *The Weekly Review* may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

March 9, 1922, Cause No. 1653, U. S. v. Lesley; testimony taken of Sung Sian Kien and defendant.
„ 11, „ „ „ 1621, Steele v. Kosel and Kosel; testimony taken of witnesses Jordan, Mrs. Kosel and defendant.
„ 11, „ „ „ 1643, U. S. v. Hutchinson, testimony taken of Sihk Constables Nos. 447 and 72, Glenan, Hermitage and defendant.
„ 11, „ „ „ 1644, U. S. v. Dunbar; testimony taken of Mrs. Dunbar and MacGregor.
„ 14, „ „ „ 1655, U. S. v. Hughes; testimony taken of McDonald, Moller, Olsen, Eisler, Wright and defendant.
„ 14, „ „ „ 1656, U. S. v. Swenson; testimony taken of McDonald, Moller, Olsen, Eisler, Wright and defendant.
„ 14, „ „ „ 1657, U. S. v. Higgins; testimony taken of McDonald, Moller, Olsen, Eisler, and Wright.
„ 14, „ „ „ 1658, U. S. v. Roos; testimony taken of McDonald, Moller, Olsen, Eisler, Wright and defendant.
„ 14, „ „ „ 1659, U. S. v. Scott; testimony taken of McDonald, Moller, Olsen, Eisler, Wright and defendant.
„ 14, „ „ „ 1660, U. S. v. Petersen; testimony taken of McDonald; Moller, Olsen, Eisler, Wright and defendant.

Judgments and Orders:

(By the Commissioner)

March 9, 1922, Cause No. 1653, U. S. v. Lesley; fine of Mex. $25.00 and costs and $3.00 to ricksha coolie.
„ 13, „ „ „ 1643, U. S. v. Hutchinson; fine of Mex. $10.00.
„ 13, „ „ „ 1644, U. S. v. Dunbar: dismissed with caution.
„ 15, „ „ „ 1655, U. S. v. Hughes; sentenced to 90 days in American Jail.
„ 15, „ „ „ 1656, U. S. v. Swenson; sentenced to 60 days in American Jail.
„ 15, „ „ „ 1657, U. S. v. Higgins; sentenced to 60 days in American Jail.
„ 15, „ „ „ 1658, U. S. v. Roos; sentenced to 60 days in American Jail.
„ 15, „ „ „ 1659, U. S. v. Scott; sentenced to 60 days in American Jail.
„ 15, „ „ „ 1660, U. S. v. Petersen; sentenced to 60 days in American Jail.

Miscellaneous Filings:

March 8, 1922, Cause No. 1641, Tai Chong Co. v. Stewart-Crane Co., Inc.; answer.
„ 8, „ „ „ 1642, Dong Tai Sung Co. v. Stewart-Crane Co., Inc.; answer.
„ 8, „ „ „ 1352, In re Estate of Gordon R. Herring; order.
„ 9, „ „ „ 1654, U. S. v. Hewitt; complaint.
„ 9, „ „ „ 1652, In re Estate of Charles F. McWilliams; petition; deposition; oath.
„ 9, „ „ „ 1653, U. S. v. Lesley; order.
„ 10, „ „ „ 1641, Tai Chong Co. v. Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.; motion; subpoena *duces tecum* issued; marshal's return of subpoena.
„ 10, „ „ „ 1642, Dong Tai Sung Co. v. Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.; motion; subpoena *duces tecum* issued; marshal's return of subpoena.
„ 10, „ „ „ 1625, K. F. Ling v. Frank F. Bowe and Asia Banking Corp.; affidavit; motion.
„ 10, „ „ „ 1606, E. Y. Kamorovsky v. Hartford Fire Insurance Co., American Foreign Insurance Ass'n; amended complaint.
„ 10, „ „ „ 842, In re Last Will and Testament of Ellen M. Lyon; receipts.
„ 10, „ „ „ 1484, In re Estate of Esther H. Butler; petition; depositions; order; oath; letters testamentary.
„ 10, „ „ „ 1598, In re Estate of Alice Maie Lacy; deposition; oath and bond of executor.
„ 10, „ „ „ 1543, Martin v. Stone; amended complaint.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Application of GRACE MARY IRVINE to change her name. | Cause No. 1645 Special Proceeding No. 424

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Grace Mary Irvine, an American citizen, residing in China, has filed her petition in the above named Court praying for authority to change her surname to Coutts.

Any person interested may, on or before April 3, 1922, offer and show cause to said Court why the said petition should not be granted.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Shanghai, China, March 2, 1922.

March 11, 1922, Cause No. 1646, R. C. Worden v. Andrews & Geoge, Inc.; marshal's return of summons to answer.

„ 11, „ Moson, Hart & Co. Inc.; articles of incorporation.

„ 11, „ „ „ 1655, U. S. v. Hughes; affidavit; warrant of arrest issued; marshal's return.

„ 11, „ „ „ 1665, U. S. v. Swenson; affidavit; warrant of arrest issued; marshal's return.

„ 11, „ „ „ 1657, U. S. v. Higgins; affidavit; warrant of arrest issued; marshal's return.

„ 11, „ „ „ 1658, U. S. v. Roos; affidavit; warrannt of arrest issued; marshal's return.

„ 11, „ „ „ 1659, U. S. v. Scott; affidavit; warrat of arrest issued; marshal's return.

„ 11, „ „ „ 1660, U. S. v. Petersen; affidavit; warrant of arrest issued; marshal's return.

„ 11, „ „ „ 1643, U. S. v. Hucthinson; order.

„ 11, „ „ „ 1644, U. S. v. Dunbar; order.

„ 11, „ „ „ 1652, In re Estate of Charles F. McWilliams; order; letters of special administration.

„ 13, „ „ „ 1661, Charles G. Irons v. W. H. Tenney; complaint.

„ 14, „ The Foreign Young Men's Christian Association of Shanghai, Inc.; articles of incorporation.

„ 14, „ „ „ 1647, Central Garage v. Charles Chu; marshal's return of summons to answer.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor Hotel during the week: G. H. Crawford, Portland; O. Z. Paul, New York; J. Arnold, Peking; H. Meighon, Peking; J. A. Skelly, New York; M. Bennett, Peking; T. D. Wilson; Shanghai; J. Watts, Tientsin; A. G. Cathelin, Peking; Mrs. Zolin, New York; Shelmerdine, Shanghai; Madame C. Rive, Paris; H. C. Dumbell, Yokohama; F. W. Carey, Ningpo; A. Salvesen, London; A. A. Murphy, New York; Z. Thomas, New York; T. R. Macdonald, London; Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Rose, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. N. Parker, Hongkong; Miss Hangen; Mrs. E. Randolph; Miss Gutri; Mrs. H. Sheldon; Miss M. M. Cox; Mr. and Mrs, Burrows, London; Miss Kelly; J. Safer, Kobe; A. Jokis, New York; Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Troop, Victoria; Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Bretchart, Victoria; Miss B. Hill, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. Kosloff, Paris; Mrs. G. V. Hages, Kobe; A. S. Hillger, Boston; C. Fitch; T. Yanose; K. Kato; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Selson; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Brush. San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Holliday, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Whithey, Los Angeles; T. B. Carson, Marseilles.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: A. R. Burt, New York; Karl Kuhn, Hankow; K. Veith, Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. O. Erizinger, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Wardell, London; Mrs. Churchill, London; A. Kooyman, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. Guernier, Nanking; Mrs. H. Zykena, Local; E. M. Hatton, Nanking; Wongkwang, Hankow; P. L. Widdup Liverpool; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Wattenis, Singapore; H. J. Fourbien, Peking; Morton H. Honas, Mukden; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cooper, Hankow; Clyde L. Skinner, Hongkong; B. von Exter, Hongkong; A. H. Nyland, Hongkong; Niggermann, Hongkong; James H. Wallace, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. McMerllan, Chefoo; Th. Dudrichsen. Marseilles; Mr. and Mrs. Chennelin, Marseilles; Mr. and Mrs. Huellon, Marseilles; Mr. and Mrs. Venderills, Amoy; G. Drenckhahn, Peking; P. Guene, Tientsin;

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